

A classification of finite antiflag-transitive generalized quadrangles

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ABSTRACT. A generalized quadrangle is a point-line incidence geometry \mathcal{Q} such that: (i) any two points lie on at most one line, and (ii) given a line ℓ and a point P not incident with ℓ , there is a unique point of ℓ collinear with P . The finite Moufang generalized quadrangles were classified by Fong and Seitz (1973), and we study a larger class of generalized quadrangles: the *antiflag-transitive* quadrangles. An antiflag of a generalized quadrangle is a non-incident point-line pair (P, ℓ) , and we say that the generalized quadrangle \mathcal{Q} is antiflag-transitive if the group of collineations is transitive on the set of all antiflags. We prove that if a finite thick generalized quadrangle \mathcal{Q} is antiflag-transitive, then \mathcal{Q} is either a classical generalized quadrangle or is the unique generalized quadrangle of order $(3, 5)$ or its dual.

1. Introduction

In this paper, we classify the finite generalized quadrangles having an automorphism group that acts transitively on *antiflags*, that is, non-incident point-line pairs.

THEOREM 1.1. *Let \mathcal{Q} be a finite thick generalized quadrangle and suppose G is a subgroup of automorphisms of \mathcal{Q} acting transitively on the antiflags of \mathcal{Q} . Then \mathcal{Q} is isomorphic to a classical generalized quadrangle or to the unique generalized quadrangle of order $(3, 5)$ or its dual.*

This result is a generalization of the classification of finite Moufang quadrangles. By a deep result of Fong and Seitz (1973), the finite generalized polygons satisfying a symmetry property known as the *Moufang condition* are precisely the known generalized polygons arising from simple groups of Lie type. The Moufang condition has a group theoretic counterpart known as a *split (B, N) -pair*: a (B, N) -pair of rank 2 such that there exists a normal nilpotent subgroup U of B with $B = U(B \cap N)$. A *generalized n -gon (polygon)* is a geometry of points and lines whose incidence graph has girth $2n$ and diameter n . Alternatively, a generalized n -gon is an irreducible spherical building of rank 2. If we reverse the role of points and lines of a generalized n -gon, then we obtain another generalized n -gon; its *dual*. We say a generalized n -gon is *thick* if every vertex of the incidence graph has valency at least 3. By a result of Feit and Higman [13], a thick generalized n -gon has $n \in \{2, 3, 4, 6, 8\}$. For $n = 2$, the incidence graph is nothing more than a complete bipartite graph, and a generalized 3-gon is precisely a projective plane. In this paper, we will be primarily concerned with generalized 4-gons (quadrangles).

Ostrom and Wagner [28, 29] proved that if a group G of automorphisms of a projective plane Π of order q acts transitively on the antiflags of Π , then Π is Desarguesian and $\text{PSL}_3(q) \leq G$. The incidence graph Γ of a generalized n -gon has diameter n , and hence for $n > 4$, the automorphism group of Γ cannot act antiflag-transitively since there are non-incident lines

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at distinct distances from a given point. So Theorem 1.1 gives a complete classification of generalized n -gons having a group of automorphisms G acting antiflag-transitively on their incidence graphs.

There are two notable generalizations of the result of Fong and Seitz that are due to Buekenhout and Van Maldeghem [7, 8]. They classified the generalized polygons that are *point-distance-transitive* and those that are *geodesic-transitive*. For generalized quadrangles, these results can be reinterpreted using the language of local symmetry; their results imply the classification of the finite generalized quadrangles whose incidence graphs are locally 4-arc-transitive. An s -arc in a simple graph is a path of $s + 1$ vertices (v_0, v_1, \dots, v_s) with $v_i \neq v_{i+1}$ for all $0 \leq i < s$. The graph Γ is locally s -arc-transitive with respect to $G \leq \text{Aut}(\Gamma)$ if for each vertex $v \in V\Gamma$, the group G_v acts transitively on the set of s -arcs originating at v . In this language, a generalized quadrangle is *Moufang* if it satisfies:

For each 2-path (v_0, v_1, v_2) , the group $G_{v_0}^{[1]} \cap G_{v_1}^{[1]} \cap G_{v_2}^{[1]}$ acts transitively on $\Gamma(v_2) \setminus \{v_1\}$.

(If the reader is unfamiliar with the above notation, then we refer to Section 3 for the necessary background). We will be considering a much weaker condition – *local 3-arc-transitivity* – which is equivalent to transitivity on antiflags (Lemma 3.1) for generalized quadrangles. It is not difficult to see that every Moufang generalized quadrangle is locally 3-arc-transitive; the converse does not hold, however. A counter-example being the unique generalized quadrangle of order $(3, 5)$ and its dual which arise from the construction $T_2^*(\mathcal{O})$ (see [30, §3.1.3]) where \mathcal{O} is a regular hyperoval of the projective plane $\text{PG}(2, 4)$ of order 4. Its full automorphism group is isomorphic to $2^6 : (3.A_6.2)$ and it acts locally 3-arc-transitively.

By the definition of a generalized quadrangle, each antiflag determines a unique flag, and hence antiflag-transitivity implies flag-transitivity. Kantor [20] conjectured that the finite flag-transitive generalized quadrangles are known, and our result gives some evidence for the validity of this conjecture. All of the classical generalized quadrangles are flag-transitive, and there are only two other examples known up to duality: the unique generalized quadrangle of order $(3, 5)$ and a generalized quadrangle of order $(15, 17)$, the *Lunelli-Sce quadrangle*, obtained by the construction $T_2^*(\mathcal{L})$ where \mathcal{L} is the Lunelli-Sce hyperoval of the Desarguesian projective plane $\text{PG}(2, 16)$ of order 16. The latter example is not antiflag-transitive, and hence Kantor's Conjecture simplifies: a finite flag-transitive generalized quadrangle that is not antiflag-transitive is isomorphic to the *Lunelli-Sce quadrangle* or its dual.

Our main result relies on the Classification of Finite Simple Groups, but does not rely directly on the earlier results of Fong and Seitz, or Buekenhout and Van Maldeghem. Hence we obtain the following corollary:

COROLLARY 1.2.

- (i) A finite Moufang thick generalized quadrangle is classical (see Table 1 for a list).
- (ii) A finite locally 4-arc-transitive thick generalized quadrangle is classical.
- (iii) A finite antiflag-transitive generalized quadrangle that is not locally 4-arc-transitive is isomorphic to the unique generalized quadrangle of order $(3, 5)$ or its dual.

The strategy for proving the main result of our paper is summarized as follows. Let Γ be the incidence graph of a finite thick generalized quadrangle \mathcal{Q} , and let G be a locally 3-arc-transitive group of automorphisms of Γ .

- We prove (Theorem 4.1) that G acts quasiprimively on, at least one of, the set of points or the set of lines of \mathcal{Q} ;
- It is shown (Theorem 4.3) that if G acts primitively on points but imprimitively on lines, then \mathcal{Q} is isomorphic to the unique generalized quadrangle of order $(3, 5)$.
- We then establish that apart from the above case, we have G acting primitively on both points and lines of almost simple type (Lemma 4.4 and Theorem 4.5).

- The stabilizer of a point P is then shown to be a *large* subgroup of G (Corollary 4.7), and we use the characterization of large subgroups of simple groups of Lie type by Alavi and Burness [1] to determine possibilities for G and G_P .

2. Finite generalized quadrangles

In this section we give the necessary background on finite generalized quadrangles. For a far more thorough treatment of the combinatorics of finite generalized quadrangles, see [30]. Throughout this paper, we will let $\mathcal{Q} = (\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{L})$ denote a finite generalized quadrangle with point set \mathcal{P} and line set \mathcal{L} .

2.1. Parameters of generalized quadrangles. A generalized quadrangle \mathcal{Q} is said to have *order* (s, t) if every line is incident with $s + 1$ points and every point is incident with $t + 1$ lines. The following lemmas summarize some basic results concerning the parameters s and t .

Let $\mathcal{Q} = (\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{L})$ be a finite generalized quadrangle of order (s, t) , where $s, t > 1$. The following three lemmas give some basic properties about \mathcal{Q} .

LEMMA 2.1 ([30, 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.2.3, 1.2.5]). *The following hold:*

- (i) $|\mathcal{P}| = (s + 1)(st + 1)$ and $|\mathcal{L}| = (t + 1)(st + 1)$;
- (ii) $s + t$ divides $st(s + 1)(t + 1)$;
- (iii) $t \leq s^2$ and $s \leq t^2$;
- (iv) if $s < t^2$, then $s \leq t^2 - t$, and if $t < s^2$, then $t \leq s^2 - s$.

LEMMA 2.2. *Let G be a group that is transitive on both \mathcal{P} and \mathcal{L} . Then, for $P \in \mathcal{P}$ and $\ell \in \mathcal{L}$,*

$$\frac{s + 1}{t + 1} = \frac{|G_\ell|}{|G_P|}.$$

PROOF. Using Lemma 2.1 (i), we see that

$$\frac{s + 1}{t + 1} = \frac{(s + 1)(st + 1)}{(t + 1)(st + 1)} = \frac{|\mathcal{P}|}{|\mathcal{L}|} = \frac{|G : G_P|}{|G : G_\ell|} = \frac{|G_\ell|}{|G_P|},$$

as desired. □

LEMMA 2.3. *Assuming $s \leq t$, the following inequalities hold:*

- (i) $(t + 1)^2 < |\mathcal{P}| < (t + 1)^3$
- (ii) $s^2(t + 1) < |\mathcal{P}| < s(t + 1)^2$

PROOF. To show (i), we use Lemma 2.1(i) and (iii):

$$(t + 1)^2 < t^2 + (t^{\frac{3}{2}} + t^{\frac{1}{2}}) + 1 = (t^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1)(t^{\frac{3}{2}} + 1) \leq (s + 1)(st + 1) = |\mathcal{P}| \leq (t + 1)(t^2 + 1) < (t + 1)^3.$$

The proof of (ii) is similar:

$$s^2(t + 1) = s^2t + s^2 < s^2t + st + s + 1 = |\mathcal{P}| < st^2 + st + st + s = s(t + 1)^2.$$

□

2.2. The known examples. Here we provide data on the known examples of antiflag-transitive generalized quadrangles which enable us to quickly identify them. During the course of this paper, we will be considering an almost simple group G and a maximal subgroup H , that will serve as a point stabilizer in a primitive action. For most of the known examples, the action of G on the right cosets of H has permutation rank 3 and the generalized quadrangle can be readily identified. We will elaborate below.

For a group G and a subgroup H of G , the group G acts on $\{Hg \mid g \in G\}$ by right multiplication and the kernel of the action is the *core* $\bigcap_{g \in G} H^g$ of H in G . Let G be a group with A and B proper subgroups of G . The *coset geometry* $\text{Cos}(G; A, B)$ has point set $\{Ax \mid x \in G\}$ and line set $\{By \mid y \in G\}$ such that a point $P := Ax$ and a line $\ell := By$ are incident if and only if $Ax \cap By \neq \emptyset$. In particular, G is a flag-transitive group of automorphisms of this geometry and we have the following converse:

LEMMA 2.4 ([19, Lemma 1]). *Let \mathcal{G} be a geometry of points and lines, and let $G \leq \text{Aut}(\mathcal{G})$. Then G acts transitively on the flags of \mathcal{G} if and only if $\mathcal{G} \cong \text{Cos}(G; A, B)$ where A is the stabilizer of a point P and B is the stabilizer of a line ℓ incident with P .*

Hence, if G acts flag-transitively on a generalized quadrangle \mathcal{Q} , then we can recognize the isomorphism type of \mathcal{Q} by knowing the triple $(A, B, A \cap B)$. In the case that G is a primitive permutation group of rank 3 on the points of \mathcal{Q} , we only need to know the stabilizer of a point or line to establish the type of \mathcal{Q} , since the rank 3 primitive actions of the classical groups were classified by Kantor and Liebler [21]. Moreover, the finite classical generalized quadrangles are precisely those admitting a rank 3 primitive group on their points (see also [20, p. 252]). The infinite families of finite generalized quadrangles associated with classical groups are known as the *classical generalized quadrangles*. In each case, the full *collineation group* – i.e., automorphisms sending points to points and lines to lines, preserving incidence – is a classical group, and the point and line stabilizers are maximal parabolic subgroups of the appropriate index (the point/line incidence structure corresponds to the incidence of totally singular subspaces). The classical generalized quadrangles are briefly summarized in Table 1. The notation $\text{soc}(G)$ denotes the *socle* of a group G ; the product of the minimal normal subgroups of G . We write E_q^a for the elementary abelian group of order q^a (where q is a prime power), and we write E_q^{a+b} for a special group of order q^{a+b} with centre of order q^a . If we do not need to specify the structure of a subgroup, we will often write $[n]$ to denote an undetermined subgroup of order n .

TABLE 1. The classical generalized quadrangles given by certain rank 3 classical groups.

\mathcal{Q}	Order	$\text{soc}(G)$	Point stabilizer in $\text{soc}(G)$
$W(3, q)$, q odd	(q, q)	$\text{PSp}_4(q)$	$E_q^{1+2} : (\text{GL}_1(q) \circ \text{Sp}_2(q))$
$W(3, q)$, q even	(q, q)	$\text{PSp}_4(q)$	$E_q^3 : \text{GL}_2(q)$
$Q(4, q)$, q odd	(q, q)	$\text{P}\Omega_5(q)$	$E_q^3 : ((\frac{(q-1)}{2} \times \Omega_3(q)).2)$
$Q^-(5, q)$	(q, q^2)	$\text{P}\Omega_6^-(q)$	$E_q^4 : (\frac{q-1}{ \text{Z}(\Omega_6^-(q)) } \times \Omega_4^-(q))$
$H(3, q^2)$	(q^2, q)	$\text{PSU}_4(q)$	$E_q^{1+4} : \left(\text{SU}_2(q) : \frac{q^2-1}{\gcd(q+1, 4)} \right)$
$H(4, q^2)$	(q^2, q^3)	$\text{PSU}_5(q)$	$E_q^{1+6} : \left(\text{SU}_3(q) : \frac{q^2-1}{\gcd(q+1, 5)} \right)$
$H(4, q^2)^D$	(q^3, q^2)	$\text{PSU}_5(q)$	$E_q^{4+4} : \text{GL}_2(q^2)$

The classical generalized quadrangles come in dual pairs: $W(3, q)$ is isomorphic to the dual of $Q(4, q)$, $Q^-(5, q)$ is isomorphic to the dual of $H(3, q^2)$, and $H(4, q^2)^D$ denotes the dual of $H(4, q^2)$.

We will also make use of the following classification of small generalized quadrangles.

LEMMA 2.5 ([30, §6]). *Let \mathcal{Q} be a finite generalized quadrangle of order (s, t) .*

- (i) *If $(s, t) = (2, 2)$, then \mathcal{Q} is isomorphic to $W(3, 2)$.*
- (ii) *If $(s, t) = (2, 4)$, then \mathcal{Q} is isomorphic to $Q^-(5, 2)$.*
- (iii) *If $(s, t) = (3, 3)$, then \mathcal{Q} is isomorphic to $W(3, 3)$ or $Q(4, 3)$.*
- (iv) *There is (up to isomorphism) a unique generalized quadrangle of order $(3, 5)$.*

Apart from a single exception, the only known finite generalized quadrangles that are antiflag-transitive are the classical generalized quadrangles. The lone exception (along with its dual) is the unique generalized quadrangle of order $(3, 5)$, henceforth referred to as $\text{GQ}(3, 5)$. In this case, the collineation group is isomorphic to $2^6 : (3.A_6.2)$, the stabilizer of a point is isomorphic to $3.A_6.2$, and the stabilizer of a line is isomorphic to $(A_5 \times A_4).2$. It should be noted that $\text{GQ}(3, 5)$ is point-distance-transitive [8], but it is not line-distance-transitive; indeed, $\text{GQ}(3, 5)$ is the only known example of a finite generalized quadrangle that is antiflag-transitive but not Moufang.

3. Permutation group theory and graph symmetry

In this section we review the permutation group theory and graph symmetry results necessary for this paper. For a more complete discussion of these notions, the reader is referred to [15]. Let the group G act on the set Ω , and let $\omega \in \Omega$. We denote the G -orbit of ω by ω^G , and we refer to the *stabilizer* of ω in G by G_ω . Given a set $\Sigma \subseteq \Omega$, the subgroup of G that fixes Σ setwise is denoted by G_Σ and the subgroup of G that fixes every element of Σ is denoted by $G_{(\Sigma)}$.

An *automorphism* of a graph Γ is a permutation of the vertices that preserves adjacency and non-adjacency. The set of all automorphisms of a graph Γ forms a group and is denoted by $\text{Aut}(\Gamma)$. Let α be a vertex of a graph Γ , and let $G \leq \text{Aut}(\Gamma)$. We denote the vertices adjacent to α in Γ by $\Gamma(\alpha)$, and the permutation group induced by G_α on $\Gamma(\alpha)$ will be denoted by $G_\alpha^{\Gamma(\alpha)}$. For any two vertices α, β of Γ , we define the distance function $d(\alpha, \beta)$ to be the length of the shortest path between α and β in Γ . Given a natural number i , we define

$$G_\alpha^{[i]} := \{g \in G \mid \beta^g = \beta \text{ for all } \beta \text{ satisfying } d(\alpha, \beta) \leq i\}.$$

Note that $G_\alpha^{[1]}$ is a normal subgroup of G_α , and $G_\alpha^{\Gamma(\alpha)} \cong G_\alpha / G_\alpha^{[1]}$.

An s -arc of a graph Γ is a sequence of vertices $(\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s)$ such that α_i is adjacent to α_{i+1} and $\alpha_{i-1} \neq \alpha_{i+1}$ for all possible i . Note that vertices can be repeated as long as $\alpha_{i-1} \neq \alpha_{i+1}$ for all possible i . Given a subgroup $G \leq \text{Aut}(\Gamma)$, Γ is (G, s) -arc-transitive if Γ contains an s -arc and any s -arc in Γ can be mapped to any other s -arc in Γ via an element of G . The graph is *locally* (G, s) -arc-transitive if Γ contains an s -arc and, for any vertex α of Γ , any s -arc starting at α can be mapped to any other s -arc starting at α via an element of G . In the cases that such a group G exists, the graph Γ is said to be s -arc-transitive or *locally* s -arc-transitive, respectively. Note that it is possible for a graph to be locally (G, s) -arc-transitive but for G to be intransitive on the set of vertices. (As an example, one could take the complete bipartite graph $K_{2,3}$ with G the full automorphism group.) On the other hand, when Γ is locally (G, s) -arc-transitive and every vertex in Γ is adjacent to at least two other vertices, G is transitive on the edges of Γ . By definition, a locally $(G, 3)$ -arc-transitive graph is locally $(G, 2)$ -arc-transitive. It is easily seen that a graph Γ is locally $(G, 2)$ -arc-transitive if and only if $G_\alpha^{\Gamma(\alpha)}$ is a 2-transitive permutation group for all vertices α .

Let Γ be a graph with a group of automorphisms G . If G has a normal subgroup N that acts intransitively on the vertices of Γ , define the (normal) *quotient graph* Γ_N to have vertex-set the N -orbits of vertices of Γ , and two N -orbits Σ_1 and Σ_2 are adjacent in Γ_N if and only if there exist vertices $\alpha \in \Sigma_1$ and $\beta \in \Sigma_2$ such that α is adjacent to β in Γ . Giudici, Li, and Praeger [15] showed that if Γ is a locally (G, s) -arc-transitive graph, then Γ_N is a locally $(G/N, s)$ -arc-transitive graph unless Γ_N is a star.

A transitive group G acting on a set Ω is called *quasiprimitive* if every nontrivial normal subgroup N of G is transitive on Ω . Indeed, the nontrivial normal subgroups of any primitive group are transitive, and hence primitive groups are quasiprimitive. Locally s -arc-transitive graphs with a group of automorphisms acting quasiprimively on at least one orbit of vertices have been studied extensively; see [11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 24, 32].

A generalized quadrangle $\mathcal{Q} = (\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{L})$ is called *locally* $(G, 2)$ -transitive if for each $P \in \mathcal{P}$ and each $\ell \in \mathcal{L}$, the stabilizer G_P is 2-transitive on the lines which are incident with P and G_ℓ is 2-transitive on the points which lie on ℓ . Observe that, for an antiflag (P, ℓ) in a generalized quadrangle, there is a unique 3-arc between P and ℓ , since by the definition of a generalized quadrangle there is a unique point on ℓ collinear with P . We thus have the following conclusion.

LEMMA 3.1. *Let Γ be the incidence graph of a generalized quadrangle \mathcal{G} , and $G \leq \text{Aut}(\mathcal{G})$. Then \mathcal{G} is G -antiflag-transitive if and only if Γ is locally $(G, 3)$ -arc-transitive. In particular, an antiflag-transitive generalized quadrangle is flag-transitive and locally 2-transitive.*

Let Γ be a connected G -edge-transitive graph. For vertices $\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_l$, let

$$G_{\alpha_0\alpha_1\dots\alpha_l}^{[1]} = G_{\alpha_0}^{[1]} \cap G_{\alpha_1}^{[1]} \cap \dots \cap G_{\alpha_l}^{[1]}.$$

The following simple lemma was first obtained in [26], showing that some information of $(G_\alpha, G_\beta, G_{\alpha\beta})$ can be obtained from the permutation groups $G_\alpha^{\Gamma(\alpha)}$ and $G_\beta^{\Gamma(\beta)}$. For completeness, we give a proof here.

LEMMA 3.2. *Let Γ be a connected graph, and let $G \leq \text{Aut}(\Gamma)$ be transitive on the edge set. Let $\{\alpha, \beta\}$ be an edge of Γ . Then each composition factor of G_α is a composition factor of $G_\alpha^{\Gamma(\alpha)}$, $G_{\alpha\beta}^{\Gamma(\beta)}$, or $G_{\alpha\beta}^{\Gamma(\alpha)}$. Moreover, if $|\Gamma(\alpha)| \geq |\Gamma(\beta)|$, then $|\Gamma(\alpha)|$ is not smaller than the smallest permutation degree of any composition factor of G_α .*

PROOF. Since $G \leq \text{Aut}(\Gamma)$ and Γ is connected, there exists a path $\alpha_0 = \alpha, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_l$ such that $G_{\alpha_0\alpha_1\dots\alpha_l}^{[1]} = 1$. Thus we have

$$1 = G_{\alpha_0\alpha_1\dots\alpha_l}^{[1]} \triangleleft G_{\alpha_0\alpha_1\dots\alpha_{l-1}}^{[1]} \triangleleft \dots \triangleleft G_{\alpha_0\alpha_1}^{[1]} \triangleleft G_{\alpha_0}^{[1]} = G_\alpha^{[1]} \triangleleft G_\alpha.$$

Suppose that T is a composition factor of G_α . Then there exist subgroups $M \triangleleft N \triangleleft G_\alpha$ such that $T \cong N/M$. If T is a composition factor of $G_\alpha^{\Gamma(\alpha)}$, then we are done.

We thus assume next that T is not a composition factor of $G_\alpha^{\Gamma(\alpha)}$. Then T is a composition factor of $G_\alpha^{[1]}$ since $G_\alpha^{\Gamma(\alpha)} \cong G_\alpha/G_\alpha^{[1]}$. Let i be the least integer such that $N \leq G_{\alpha_0\alpha_1\dots\alpha_i}^{[1]}$. Then $N \not\leq G_{\alpha_0\alpha_1\dots\alpha_{i+1}}^{[1]}$, and

$$NG_{\alpha_0\alpha_1\dots\alpha_{i+1}}^{[1]}/G_{\alpha_0\alpha_1\dots\alpha_{i+1}}^{[1]} \triangleleft G_{\alpha_0\alpha_1\dots\alpha_i}^{[1]}/G_{\alpha_0\alpha_1\dots\alpha_i}^{[1]}.$$

So T is a composition factor of $G_{\alpha_0\alpha_1\dots\alpha_i}^{[1]}/G_{\alpha_0\alpha_1\dots\alpha_i}^{[1]}$. Since

$$G_{\alpha_0\alpha_1\dots\alpha_i}^{[1]}/G_{\alpha_0\alpha_1\dots\alpha_{i+1}}^{[1]} \cong (G_{\alpha_0\alpha_1\dots\alpha_i}^{[1]})^{\Gamma(\alpha_{i+1})} \triangleleft G_{\alpha_i\alpha_{i+1}}^{\Gamma(\alpha_{i+1})},$$

T is a composition factor of $G_{\alpha_i\alpha_{i+1}}^{\Gamma(\alpha_{i+1})}$. Further, as G is edge-transitive on Γ , we have $G_{\alpha_i\alpha_{i+1}}^{\Gamma(\alpha_{i+1})}$ is isomorphic to $G_{\alpha\beta}^{\Gamma(\alpha)}$ or $G_{\alpha\beta}^{\Gamma(\beta)}$.

So T is a composition factor of $G_{\alpha\beta}^{\Gamma(\beta)}$ or $G_{\alpha\beta}^{\Gamma(\alpha)}$. It follows that T has a faithful permutation representation on a set of size $|\Gamma(\alpha)|$ or $|\Gamma(\beta)|$. Thus an orbit of T is not bigger than $|\Gamma(\alpha)|$ or $|\Gamma(\beta)|$. \square

For locally 2-arc-transitive graphs, the unsolvable composition factors of the stabilizers are determined in the following lemma.

LEMMA 3.3. *Let Γ be locally $(G, 2)$ -arc-transitive, and let $\{\alpha, \beta\}$ be an edge. Then the following statements hold.*

- (i) *Any composition factor of G_α that is not solvable is one of the following groups: A_n , $\text{PSL}_n(q)$, $\text{PSU}_3(q)$, $\text{PSp}_n(q)$, $\text{P}\Omega_n^\pm(2)$, $\text{Sz}(q)$, $\text{Ree}(q)$, $\text{G}_2(q)$, HS , Co_3 , McL , or M_k where $k \in \{11, 12, 22, 23, 24\}$.*
- (ii) *If $\text{P}\Omega_n^\pm(2)$ with $n = 2m \geq 8$ is a composition factor of $G_{\alpha\beta}$, then $\text{PSp}_n(2)$ is a composition factor of G_α or G_β .*
- (iii) *For $n \geq 3$, $\text{PSU}_n(q)$ is not a composition factor of $G_{\alpha\beta}$ unless $(n, q) = (3, 3)$.*

PROOF. Let T be an unsolvable composition factor of the stabilizer G_α . By Lemma 3.2, T is a composition factor of $G_\alpha^{\Gamma(\alpha)}$, $G_{\alpha\beta}^{\Gamma(\alpha)}$, or $G_{\alpha\beta}^{\Gamma(\beta)}$. Since Γ is locally $(G, 2)$ -arc-transitive, both $G_\alpha^{\Gamma(\alpha)}$ and $G_\beta^{\Gamma(\beta)}$ are 2-transitive. Inspecting the 2-transitive permutation groups and their stabilizers [25, Table 2.1], we conclude that S lies in the list in part (i).

Now suppose that $S = \text{P}\Omega_n^\pm(2)$ is a composition factor of $G_{\alpha\beta}$. Then T appears as a composition factor of the stabilizer of the 2-transitive group $G_\alpha^{\Gamma(\alpha)}$ or $G_\beta^{\Gamma(\beta)}$ with socle $\text{PSp}_n(2)$. This proves part (ii).

The statement of part (iii) follows from an inspection of the Classification of Finite 2-Transitive Groups [9, Tables 7.3 and 7.4]. \square

4. A characterization of antiflag-transitive generalized quadrangles

Throughout this section we will assume that $\mathcal{Q} = (\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{L})$ is a thick finite generalized quadrangle of order (s, t) with incidence graph Γ . Abusing notation slightly, we will also refer to the biparts of the bipartite graph Γ as \mathcal{P} and \mathcal{L} . If S is a set of points, then $S^{\perp\perp}$ is the set of all points at distance 0 or 2 from every point of S (in the collinearity graph). Recall from Lemma 3.1 that a generalized quadrangle \mathcal{Q} having a group of collineations G that acts transitively on antiflags is equivalent to the incidence graph Γ being locally $(G, 3)$ -arc-transitive. Hence we will use the conditions of G -antiflag-transitivity and local $(G, 3)$ -arc transitivity interchangeably in this section.

THEOREM 4.1. *If Γ is locally $(G, 3)$ -arc-transitive for some group of collineations G , then G acts quasiprimively on \mathcal{P} or \mathcal{L} .*

PROOF. Suppose that G is a group of collineations of \mathcal{Q} such that Γ is locally $(G, 3)$ -arc-transitive and that G contains a normal subgroup N that is intransitive on both \mathcal{P} and \mathcal{L} . By [15, Lemma 5.1], N acts semiregularly on both \mathcal{P} and \mathcal{L} .

Let $\ell_1^N, \dots, \ell_k^N$ be the orbits of N on \mathcal{L} , where $\ell_1, \dots, \ell_k \in \mathcal{L}$. Let $P \in \mathcal{P}$. Since Γ is locally $(G, 3)$ -arc-transitive, G_P is 2-transitive on $\Gamma(P)$, and so for each i , P has at most one neighbor in the orbit ℓ_i^N . Without a loss of generality, we may assume that P is incident to $\ell \in \ell_1^N$. Let $1 \neq n \in N$. Since P is incident with ℓ , we have that P is not incident with ℓ^n . Since Γ is of girth 8, there exists a unique 3-arc beginning at P and terminating at ℓ^n . On the other hand, since $|\ell_j^N| > 1$ where $1 \leq j \leq k$, for some $m \in \ell_j^N$, there exists a unique 3-arc beginning at P and terminating at m . Since Γ is locally $(G, 3)$ -arc-transitive, there exists $g \in G_P$ such that $m^g = \ell^n$. This implies that P is incident with the line $m^{gn^{-1}g^{-1}} \in \ell_j^N$. Hence P is incident with exactly one line in each orbit, which means that $k = t + 1$ and $|N| = st + 1$. In particular, for any $P \in \mathcal{P}$, P^N is an ovoid¹, and the point set \mathcal{P} is a union of ovoids.

Fix a flag $\{P, \ell\}$ and let (P, ℓ, P_1, ℓ_1) and (P, ℓ, P_2, ℓ_2) be two 3-arcs beginning with the arc (P, ℓ) . Neither ℓ_1 nor ℓ_2 can be incident with P since Γ has girth 8. On the other hand, both ℓ_1 and ℓ_2 must be incident with a point in P^N . They cannot be incident with the same point since the girth of Γ is 8. Since there are exactly st 3-arcs beginning with the arc (P, ℓ) and st points in $P^N \setminus \{P\}$, for any $n \in N$, there exists a unique 4-arc beginning with the arc (P, ℓ) and ending at P^n . Note further that, if (P, ℓ, P_0, ℓ_0) is the unique 3-arc such that P^n is incident with ℓ_0 , we have that $(P, \ell, P_0, \ell_0, P^n, \ell^n, \dots, \ell_0^{n^{-1}})$ is a cycle of length $4k$, where k is the order of the element n . (Since N acts semiregularly on both \mathcal{P} and \mathcal{L} , $P^{n^i} = P^{n^j}$, $\ell^{n^i} = \ell^{n^j}$, $P_0^{n^i} = P_0^{n^j}$, and $\ell_0^{n^i} = \ell_0^{n^j}$ all imply that $n^i = n^j$.) This cycle is completely determined by the choice of 3-arc (P, ℓ, P_0, ℓ_0) , and, since Γ is locally $(G, 3)$ -arc-transitive, every such cycle must have the same length. However, this means that every nonidentity element of N has the same order. Hence $|N| = p^d$ for some prime p and some integer d .

Now, fix a point P and another point P^n in the orbit P^N . By the arguments in the previous paragraph, for each line ℓ_i incident with P , there is a unique point P_i and line ℓ'_i such that $(P, \ell_i, P_i, \ell'_i, P^n)$ is a 4-arc, and, since the girth of Γ is 8, the P_i are pairwise distinct. Hence the only points at distance 0 or 2 from both P and P^n are $\{P_1, P_2, \dots, P_{t+1}\}$ and hence (P, P^n) is a so-called *regular pair* (see [30, §1]). By the dual argument, we also obtain a regular pair of noncurrent lines. By [30, 1.3.6(i)], if \mathcal{Q} has a regular pair of noncollinear points and $s > 1$, then $t \leq s$. Hence $s = t$. By [30, 1.8.5], since the generalized quadrangle \mathcal{Q} of order s has a regular pair of noncollinear points and the point set \mathcal{P} can be partitioned into ovoids, s must be odd. Since $st + 1 = s^2 + 1 = |N| = p^d$ and s is odd, we have that $p = 2$ and $s^2 + 1 = 2^d$. On the other hand, if $d \geq 2$, then we have that $s^2 \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$, a contradiction. Hence $d = 1$ and $s = 1$, a final contradiction. Therefore, if Γ is locally $(G, 3)$ -arc-transitive, then every normal subgroup N of G is transitive either on \mathcal{P} or on \mathcal{L} .

¹An *ovoid* of a generalized quadrangle \mathcal{Q} is a set S of points such that every line of \mathcal{Q} is incident with exactly one element of S .

Finally, [15, Lemma 5.4] gives us immediately that G acts quasiprimively on at least one of \mathcal{P} or \mathcal{L} . \square

REMARK 4.2. We remark that the previous result is free of the Classification of Finite Simple Groups. The following result does depend on the CFSG.

THEOREM 4.3. *Let G be a group such that Γ is locally $(G, 3)$ -arc-transitive. Assume that G acts quasiprimively on \mathcal{P} but does not act primitively on \mathcal{L} . Then \mathcal{Q} is isomorphic to $\mathbf{GQ}(3, 5)$.*

PROOF. Let $\mathcal{B} = \{\Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, \dots, \Sigma_m\}$ be a nontrivial block system of G on \mathcal{L} , and let $K = G_{(\mathcal{B})}$ be the kernel of G acting on \mathcal{B} . Let $P \in \mathcal{P}$. Since G_P is primitive on $\Gamma(P)$, P has at most one neighbor in each Σ_i . Without a loss of generality, we may assume that $|\Gamma(P) \cap \Sigma_1| = 1$, and, since \mathcal{B} is a nontrivial block system, for each i there exists $\ell'_i \in \Sigma_i$ such that (P, ℓ'_i) is an antiflag. Let $\ell \in \Gamma(P) \cap \Sigma_1$. Since Γ is locally $(G, 3)$ -arc-transitive, there exists $g_i \in G_P$ such that $(P, \ell'_i)^{g_i} = (P, \ell'_i)$. This implies that $\ell^{g_i} \in \Sigma_i$ is incident with P , and hence $|\Gamma(P) \cap \Sigma_i| = 1$ for each i and $|\mathcal{B}| = t + 1$. Moreover, G_P is thus 2-transitive on \mathcal{B} and $G^{\mathcal{B}}$ is a 2-transitive permutation group. We let $\Gamma(P) = \{\ell_1, \dots, \ell_{t+1}\}$, where $\ell_i \in \Sigma_i$. Each Σ_i necessarily must have the same size, and so $|\Sigma_i| = |\mathcal{L}|/(t+1) = st+1$. Since G_P is transitive on $\mathcal{L} \setminus \Gamma(P)$, $(G_P)_{\Sigma_i}$ is transitive on $\Sigma_i \setminus \{\ell_i\}$. Since $\Gamma(P) \cap \Sigma_i = \{\ell_i\}$, it follows that $(G_P)_{\Sigma_i} = (G_{\Sigma_i})_P \leq (G_{\Sigma_i})_{\ell_i}$. Thus $(G_{\Sigma_i})_{\ell_i}$ is transitive on $\Sigma_i \setminus \{\ell_i\}$ and the block stabilizer G_{Σ_i} is 2-transitive on the block Σ_i . Hence we have shown that the following hold:

- (i) $|\mathcal{B}| = t + 1$, and $G^{\mathcal{B}}$ is 2-transitive;
- (ii) $|\Sigma_i| = st + 1$, and $G_{\Sigma_i}^{\Sigma_i}$ is 2-transitive for $1 \leq i \leq t + 1$;
- (iii) for $P \in \mathcal{P}$, the intersection $\Gamma(P) \cap \Sigma_i$ contains exactly one element for $1 \leq i \leq t + 1$;

We now show that $G^{\mathcal{P}}$ is an affine group, i.e., G has a unique elementary abelian minimal normal subgroup that acts regularly on the point set \mathcal{P} . Suppose first that $K = 1$. Since $G^{\mathcal{B}} \cong G/K$, this implies that G is a 2-transitive permutation group. If G is an affine 2-transitive group, then we are done. Otherwise, G is an almost simple group with a faithful 2-transitive representation on $t + 1$ elements, and the stabilizer G_{Σ_1} is 2-transitive on Σ_1 with degree $st + 1$. Looking at the possibilities for G (see [9, Table 7.4]), the only possibility with $s > 1$ is $\text{soc}(G) \cong A_8$, $G_{\Sigma} \cong A_7$, and $st + 1 = 15$. However, this implies that $s^2 = 4 < 7 = t$, a contradiction.

We may thus assume that $K \neq 1$, and assume further that $G^{\mathcal{P}}$ is not affine. Let M be a minimal normal subgroup of G contained in K . Then M is nonabelian. Since M^{Σ_i} is a (minimal) normal subgroup of the 2-transitive permutation group $G_{\Sigma_i}^{\Sigma_i}$, we conclude that $G_{\Sigma_i}^{\Sigma_i}$ is almost simple and that M^{Σ_i} is a simple group. Suppose that $M_{(\Sigma_1)} \neq 1$. Then $M_{(\Sigma_1)}$ has a nontrivial action on some Σ_i and $M_{(\Sigma_1)}^{\Sigma_i}$ is thus a nontrivial normal subgroup of M^{Σ_i} , which implies that $M_{(\Sigma_1)}$ is transitive on Σ_i . However, for a given $\ell \in \Sigma_1$, there are exactly $s + 1 < st + 1$ lines in Σ_i that meet ℓ in a point, and $M_{(\Sigma_1)}$ cannot be transitive on Σ_i , a contradiction. Thus $M_{(\Sigma_1)} = 1$, and hence for all i , M^{Σ_i} is a simple group. That is to say, the quasiprimitive permutation group $T = G^{\mathcal{P}}$ has a normal subgroup $M^{\mathcal{P}}$ which is nonabelian simple. Therefore, either

- (a) $\mathbf{C}_{G^{\mathcal{P}}}(T) = 1$, and $G^{\mathcal{P}}$ is almost simple, or
- (b) $\mathbf{C}_{G^{\mathcal{P}}}(T) \cong T$, and $\text{soc}(G) = T \times T$.

Suppose that G is almost simple. Then G/M is a subgroup of $\text{Out}(M)$ and has a 2-transitive permutation representation of degree $t + 1$, and G_{Σ_1} is 2-transitive on Σ_1 of degree $st + 1 \leq t^3 + 1$. By the Classification of Finite Simple Groups, this is not possible.

The latter case thus occurs. Since $G_{\Sigma_1} \triangleright K \geq T$ and G_{Σ_1} is a 2-transitive permutation group of Σ_1 of degree $st + 1$, and G/K is a 2-transitive permutation group on \mathcal{B} of degree $t + 1$, we have that G_{Σ_1} and G/K have isomorphic socle M . Inspecting the 2-transitive permutation groups with nonabelian socles (see [9, Table 7.4]), this is not possible. Therefore, in any case, G is an affine group on \mathcal{P} , as desired.

Since G acts primitively of affine type on the points, and acts transitively on the lines of \mathcal{Q} , we can immediately deduce from [3, Corollary 1.5] that \mathcal{Q} is isomorphic to one of $\mathbf{GQ}(3, 5)$ or

the generalized quadrangle of order $(15, 17)$ arising from the Lunelli–Sce hyperoval. However, the latter is not antiflag-transitive, and therefore \mathcal{Q} is $\text{GQ}(3, 5)$. \square

LEMMA 4.4. *Assume that G is quasiprimitive on both \mathcal{P} and \mathcal{L} . Then G acts primitively on both \mathcal{P} and \mathcal{L} .*

PROOF. Assume that G does not act primitively on \mathcal{L} . By Theorem 4.3, G must be an affine group on \mathcal{P} . Since G acts quasiprimitively on both \mathcal{P} and \mathcal{L} and Γ is locally $(G, 3)$ -arc-transitive, by [15, Theorem 1.2], G is affine on \mathcal{L} . However, affine groups that act quasiprimitively on a set act primitively on that set [31, 2.I], a contradiction. Therefore, G must act primitively on \mathcal{L} , and, by duality, G must therefore act primitively on both \mathcal{P} and \mathcal{L} . \square

THEOREM 4.5. *If G is a group of collineations that is transitive on antiflags of \mathcal{Q} , and \mathcal{Q} is not $\text{GQ}(3, 5)$ or its dual, then G is an almost simple group of Lie type that acts primitively on both points and lines.*

PROOF. Suppose that G is a group of collineations that is transitive on the antiflags of \mathcal{Q} . By Theorem 4.1, G must act quasiprimitively on \mathcal{P} or \mathcal{L} . Since \mathcal{Q} is not $\text{GQ}(3, 5)$ or its dual, by Theorem 4.3, G must act quasiprimitively on both \mathcal{P} and \mathcal{L} . By Lemma 4.4, G acts primitively on both \mathcal{P} and \mathcal{L} . By [2, Corollary 1.3], G is an almost simple group of Lie type. \square

The following results give us bounds on the size of a point stabilizer.

PROPOSITION 4.6. *Let G be a group that is transitive on the antiflags of a finite thick generalized quadrangle \mathcal{Q} , assume $s \leq t$, and let $P \in \mathcal{P}$. If $s < t$, then $|G| < |G_P|^2$. If $s = t$, then $|G| < |G_P|^{19/9}$.*

PROOF. Note first that since G is antiflag-transitive, this means that G_P is transitive on 3-arcs that begin at P in the incidence graph, i.e., $|G_P| \geq st(t+1)$. Assuming that $s < t$, we have:

$$|G_P|^2 \geq |G_P|st(t+1) \geq |G_P|s(s+1)(t+1) > |G_P|(s+1)(st+1) = |G|.$$

On the other hand, if $s = t$, we note first that since $s \geq 2$, $s^{1/3} > 1 + 1/s^2$. Hence we have:

$$|G_P|^{19/9} \geq |G_P|s^2(s+1)(s^2(s+1))^{1/9} > |G_P|s^2(s+1)s^{1/3} > |G_P|s^2(s+1)\left(1 + \frac{1}{s^2}\right) = |G|,$$

as desired. \square

COROLLARY 4.7. *Let G be an almost simple group of Lie type that acts transitively on the antiflags of a finite generalized quadrangle \mathcal{Q} with $s \leq t$, and let $T = \text{soc}(G)$. If $P \in \mathcal{P}$, then $|T| < |T_P|^3$.*

PROOF. Let $G = T.A$, where A is the group of outer automorphisms of T . By the Classification of Finite Simple Groups, we know that asymptotically $|A|$ is $O(C \log(|T|))$ for some constant C , and in fact we have that $|A| < 2 \log_2(|T|)$ [23]. Note first that when $|T| \geq 1006796$ that

$$|A|^{15/4} < (2 \log_2(|T|))^{15/4} < |T|,$$

which implies that

$$|A|^{19/4} < |G| < |G_P|^{19/9}$$

by Proposition 4.6, and hence $|A|^{9/4} < |G_P|$ and $|A|^{5/4} < |T_P|$. Again using Proposition 4.6, we have:

$$|T| < |T_P|^{19/9} |A|^{10/9} < |T_P|^{19/9} |T_P|^{8/9} = |T_P|^3,$$

as desired.

This implies that if G acts transitively on the antiflags of a generalized quadrangle and $|T_P|^3 \leq |T|$, then $|T| \leq 1006795$. By Proposition 4.6, this means that

$$|T_P|^3 \leq |T| < |T_P|^{2.5} |A|^{1.5}.$$

Using GAP [14], we find the only possibility for (T, T_P) is $(\text{PSU}_3(4), C_{13}:C_3)$. However, this choice of T_P does not have a 2-transitive action, and therefore $|T| < |T_P|^3$. \square

Following Alavi and Burness [1], a proper subgroup H of a group G is said to be *large* if the order of H satisfies the bound $|H|^3 < |G|$. Corollary 4.7 shows that the point stabilizer T_P is a large subgroup of T , where T is the socle of an almost simple group of Lie type acting transitively on the antiflags of a generalized quadrangle. In the forthcoming sections, we will utilize the work of [1] that determined all the large maximal subgroups of finite simple groups.

5. Geometric maximal subgroups of classical groups

In view of Theorem 4.5, in order to classify the finite thick antiflag-transitive generalized quadrangles, we need to show that all antiflag-transitive generalized quadrangles arising from almost simple groups of Lie type with large point stabilizer are classical or dual classical. Corollary 4.7 gives an immediate restriction on the possibilities for the point stabilizer, and throughout the following sections we will assume the following:

HYPOTHESIS 5.1. *Let G be an almost simple group of Lie type with $T := \text{soc}(G)$ acting primitively on the points and primitively on the lines of a finite generalized quadrangle \mathcal{Q} of order (s, t) , $s \leq t$, where, for any point P and line ℓ , T_P acts 2-transitively on lines incident with P , T_ℓ acts 2-transitively on points incident with ℓ , and $|T| < |T_P|^3$.*

The following lemma will be important when considering the indices of parabolic subgroups of classical groups.

LEMMA 5.2 ([6, Lemma 9.4.1]). *Let k be a natural number, and let e be $1, 1, 0, 2, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$ in the respective cases of $\text{Sp}_{2d}(q), \Omega_{2d+1}(q), \Omega_{2d}^+(q), \Omega_{2d}^-(q), U_{2d+1}(q)$, and $U_{2d}(q)$ acting on the natural vector space V equipped with the appropriate quadratic or bilinear form. Then the number of totally singular k -spaces in V is $\begin{bmatrix} d \\ k \end{bmatrix} \prod_{i=1}^k (r^{d+e-i} + 1)$, where, in the first four cases $r = q$ and in the last two cases $r = q^2$ and $\begin{bmatrix} d \\ k \end{bmatrix}$ is the q -ary Gaussian binomial coefficient.*

In each case below, we will use the notation afforded by Aschbacher's classification of the subgroups of classical groups. That is, a maximal subgroup of a classical group will fall into one of nine classes \mathcal{C}_i ($i = 1, \dots, 9$) in the standard way (see [5, 2.1.2, 2.1.3]). The first eight classes are the *geometric subgroups*, whereas \mathcal{C}_9 contains the 'nearly simple subgroups' that do not fall into the other classes.

5.1. Linear groups.

PROPOSITION 5.3. *Assume Hypothesis 5.1. If T is isomorphic to $\text{PSL}_n(q)$ for some $n, q \geq 2$, then the point stabilizer T_P cannot be a maximal geometric subgroup.*

PROOF. Recall that $s \leq t$ by our assumption. By Corollary 4.7, the stabilizer of a point T_P satisfies $|T| < |T_P|^3$. The geometric subgroups satisfying this condition are listed in [1, Proposition 4.7], and we proceed down the list.

Case 1: We first consider subgroups of type \mathcal{C}_1 . We consider first the parabolic subgroups P_i of T , where P_i is the stabilizer of an i -dimensional subspace. Without a loss of generality, we may assume that $i \leq n - i$. Then the stabilizer G_P satisfies

$$T_P = q^{i(n-i)} : \frac{1}{\gcd(n, q-1)} (\text{GL}_i(q) \circ \text{GL}_{n-i}(q)),$$

and the order of the point set is

$$|\mathcal{P}| = \begin{bmatrix} n \\ i \end{bmatrix} = \frac{(q^n - 1) \cdots (q^{n-i+1} - 1)}{(q^i - 1) \cdots (q - 1)}.$$

Noting that G has rank 3 in its action on \mathcal{P} and T is 2-transitive on 1-dimensional subspaces, we have $i \geq 2$, and then in particular, $n \geq 4$.

TABLE 2. Ruling out examples for Case 1 of the proof of Proposition 5.3.

(n, q)	$(n - i, q)$	$t + 1$	\mathcal{P}	$ \mathcal{P} < (t + 1)^3?$	Integral solution to $(s + 1)(st + 1) = \mathcal{P} ?$
(4, 4)	(2, 4)	6	357	false	false
(4, 5)	(2, 5)	5	806	false	
(4, 7)	(2, 7)	7	2850	false	
(4, 8)	(2, 8)	28	4745	true	
(4, 9)	(2, 9)	6	7462	false	
(4, 11)	(2, 11)	11	16226	false	false
(5, 2)	(3, 2)	8	155	true	
(6, 2)	(3, 2)	8	1395	false	
(6, 2)	(4, 2)	8	651	false	
(7, 2)	(4, 2)	8	11811	false	
(8, 2)	(4, 2)	8	200787	false	

Since $q^{i(n-i)}$ is the unique minimal normal subgroup of G_P and $G_P^{\Gamma(P)}$ is 2-transitive, it follows from the Classification of Finite (affine) 2-Transitive Groups that $G_P^{\Gamma(P)}$ is almost simple. By Lemma 3.3, we conclude that $G_P^{\Gamma(P)} \triangleright \text{PSL}_{n-i}(q)$. Note that we may also conclude that $t + 1 = |\Gamma(P)| = (q^{n-i} - 1)/(q - 1)$, since the other possible values of $t + 1$ are ruled out by Table 2. By Lemma 2.3,

$$\begin{aligned}
 q^{i(n-i-1)} &= \frac{q^{n-1} \cdots q^{n-i}}{q^i \cdots q^1} < \frac{(q^n - 1) \cdots (q^{n-i+1} - 1)}{(q^i - 1) \cdots (q - 1)} = |\mathcal{P}| \\
 &< (t + 1)^3 = \frac{(q^{n-i} - 1)^3}{(q - 1)^3} < q^{3n-3i},
 \end{aligned}$$

which implies that $i(n - i - 1) < 3n - 3i$. Since $i \leq n - i$, we have $2i \leq n < i(i - 2)/(i - 3)$ if $i > 3$, which implies that $i < 4$, a contradiction. If $i = 3$, then we have

$$\frac{(q^n - 1)(q^{n-1} - 1)(q^{n-2} - 1)}{(q^3 - 1)(q^2 - 1)(q - 1)} < \frac{(q^{n-1} - 1)^3}{(q - 1)^3},$$

which implies that

$$q^6 < \frac{(q^n - 1)(q^{n-1} - 1)(q^{n-2} - 1)}{(q^{n-3} - 1)^3} < \frac{(q^3 - 1)(q^2 - 1)(q - 1)}{(q - 1)^3} = (q + 1)(q^2 + q + 1),$$

a contradiction for $q \geq 2$. This leads to $i = 2$; in particular, $n \geq 2i = 4$. Thus $T_P \cong P_2 = q^{2(n-2)} : \frac{1}{\gcd(n, q-1)}(\text{GL}_2(q) \circ \text{GL}_{n-2}(q))$, $T_P^{\Gamma(P)} = \text{PGL}_{n-2}(q)$, and $|\mathcal{P}| = \frac{(q^n-1)(q^{n-1}-1)}{(q^2-1)(q-1)}$.

Note that in this case we have $t + 1 = (q^{n-2} - 1)/(q - 1)$ since exceptions are ruled out by Table 2. Furthermore, the flag stabilizer is $G_{P, \ell} = [q^{2(n-2)+(n-3)}] : (\frac{1}{(n, q-1)}(\text{GL}_2(q) \circ (\text{GL}_1(q) \times \text{GL}_{n-3}(q))))$. The line stabilizer G_ℓ is a maximal subgroup of G which contains $G_{P, \ell}$. It follows that G_ℓ is a parabolic subgroup of type P_2 or P_3 .

If G_ℓ is parabolic of type P_3 , then we have

$$|\mathcal{L}| = \begin{bmatrix} n \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{(q^n - 1)(q^{n-1} - 1)(q^{n-2} - 1)}{(q^3 - 1)(q^2 - 1)(q - 1)}.$$

Noting that $|\mathcal{L}| = (t + 1)(st + 1)$ and $t + 1 = (q^{n-2} - 1)/(q - 1)$, this implies that

$$st + 1 = \frac{(q^n - 1)(q^{n-1} - 1)}{(q^3 - 1)(q^2 - 1)},$$

and since $|\mathcal{P}| = (s+1)(st+1)$, we have $s+1 = q^2 + q + 1$. On the other hand, this means that

$$\frac{(q^n - 1)(q^{n-1} - 1)}{(q^3 - 1)(q^2 - 1)} = st + 1 = (q^2 + q) \left(\frac{q^{n-2} - q}{q - 1} \right) + 1,$$

which in turn implies that

$$(q^2 + q)(q^3 - 1)(q + 1)(q^{n-2} - q) + (q^3 - 1)(q^2 - 1) = (q^n - 1)(q^{n-1} - 1).$$

From here, we see that

$$(q^2 + q)(q^3 - 1)(q + 1)(-q) + (q^3 - 1)(q^2 - 1) \equiv 1 \pmod{q^{n-2}}.$$

Simplifying, we see that $q^3(1 + q - 2q^3 - q^4) \equiv 0 \pmod{q^{n-2}}$. Since G_ℓ has type P_3 , $n \geq 6$; however, this means that q^4 divides $q^3(1 + q - 2q^3 - q^4)$ and q divides $1 + q - 2q^3 - q^4$, a contradiction. Hence G_ℓ must be of type P_2 .

If G_ℓ is parabolic of type P_2 , then we have $|\mathcal{L}| = |\mathcal{P}|$, and so $s+1 = t+1 = (q^{n-2}-1)/(q-1)$. Note first that since there are P_2 subgroups, $n \geq 4$. By Lemma 2.3 (ii), $s^2(t+1) < |\mathcal{P}|$, which here means that

$$\left(\frac{q^{n-2} - q}{q - 1} \right)^2 \frac{q^{n-2} - 1}{q - 1} < \frac{(q^n - 1)(q^{n-1} - 1)}{(q^2 - 1)(q - 1)}.$$

Simplifying, this means that

$$q^2(q^{n-3} - 1)^2 < (q^n - 1) \frac{q^{n-1} - 1}{q^{n-2} - 1} < (q^n - 1)(q + 1),$$

which in turn implies that

$$q^{n-5} - 1 < q^{n-5} - \frac{1}{q^2} < \frac{1}{q^4} \left(\frac{q^n - 1}{q^{n-3} - 1} \right) (q + 1) < \frac{1}{q^4} (q^3 + 1)(q + 1) = \left(1 + \frac{1}{q^3}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{q}\right) < 2.$$

If $n > 5$, this last equation only holds if $n = 6$ and $q = 2$; however, going back to our original inequality of $s^2(t+1) < |\mathcal{P}|$, this implies that

$$2940 = \left(\frac{2^4 - 2}{2 - 1} \right)^2 \frac{2^4 - 1}{2 - 1} < \frac{(2^6 - 1)(2^5 - 1)}{(2^2 - 1)(2 - 1)} = 651,$$

a contradiction. We may now examine the cases of $n = 4$ and $n = 5$ individually by examining the exact value of $|\mathcal{P}|$. On the one hand, we know that $|\mathcal{P}| = \frac{(q^5-1)(q^4-1)}{(q^2-1)(q-1)}$; on the other hand, $|\mathcal{P}| = (s+1)(st+1)$, and so

$$\frac{(q^5 - 1)(q^4 - 1)}{(q^2 - 1)(q - 1)} = \left(\frac{q^3 - 1}{q - 1} \right) \left(\left(\frac{q^3 - q}{q - 1} \right)^2 + 1 \right),$$

a contradiction since a primitive prime divisor of $q^3 - 1$ does not divide the left hand side, and so $n \neq 5$. Finally, if $n = 4$, $s+1 = t+1 = q+1$, and proceeding as in the $n = 5$ case we find that

$$(q^2 + 1)(q^2 + q + 1) = \frac{(q^4 - 1)(q^3 - 1)}{(q^2 - 1)(q - 1)} = |\mathcal{P}| = (q + 1)(q^2 + 1),$$

which implies that $q = 0$, a contradiction. Therefore, T_P cannot be a parabolic subgroup.

Case 2: Suppose T_P is a \mathcal{C}_2 -subgroup of type $\mathrm{GL}_{n/t}(q)$ wr S_t . We will first rule out $t = 3$. By [1, Proposition 4.7], we have that either $q \in \{5, 8, 9\}$ and $(n, q-1) = 1$ or $(n, q) = (3, 11)$. Note when $q = 9$ we have $\mathrm{Out}(T) \cong C_2 \times C_2$, and otherwise $\mathrm{Out}(T) \cong C_2$. If $(n, q) = (3, 11)$, then $T_P \cong C_{10}^2 : S_3$ and $G_P = C_{10}^2 : S_3.2$. This implies that $t+1 \leq 3$, but then $(t+1)^3 < |T : T_P|$, a contradiction to Lemma 2.3(i). Otherwise, by [22, Proposition 4.2.9],

$$T_P = [(q-1)^2] \cdot \mathrm{PSL}_{n/3}(q)^3 \cdot S_3.$$

If $n \geq 6$, then G_P is not solvable, and so $\text{PSL}_{n/3}(q)^3$ is in the kernel of the action of T_P on $\Gamma(P)$. However, this means that $t + 1 \leq (q - 1)^2$ and thus, using [1, Corollary 4.3].

$$(t + 1)^3 < (q - 1)^6 < \frac{1}{6}q^{\frac{2n^2}{3}-1} < |T:T_P| = |\mathcal{P}|,$$

a contradiction to Lemma 2.3(i). Hence we may assume that $n = 3$, in which case $T_P \cong (q - 1)^2:S_3$. This implies that $t + 1 \leq q - 1$, but then $(t + 1)^3 < q^3 < |T:T_P| = |\mathcal{P}|$, a contradiction to Lemma 2.3(i), and hence $t \neq 3$.

Hence we have that T_P is of type $\text{GL}_{n/2}(q) \text{ wr } S_2$. Suppose that G_P is not solvable. Then $\text{SL}_{n/2}(q) \circ \text{SL}_{n/2}(q)$ must be in the kernel of the action of T_P on $\Gamma(P)$, and $G_P^{\Gamma(P)}$ is a factor group of $(C_{q-1} \times C_{q-1}).[2f]$, where $q = p^f$ for some prime p and integer f . Since $G_P^{\Gamma(P)}$ is 2-transitive, it implies that $G_P^{\Gamma(P)} \cong C_{t+1}:C_t$ where $t + 1$ divides $q - 1$ and t divides $2f$. Thus the valency $|\Gamma(P)| = t + 1 < \min\{q - 1, 2f + 1\}$, which is smaller than the smallest permutation degree for $\text{PSL}_{n/2}(q)$ (namely $(q^{n/2} - 1)/(q - 1)$), a contradiction. Thus G_P is solvable, and either $n = 2$, or $n = 4$ and $q = 2$ or 3 .

We first examine the case $n = 2$. In this case, $T_P \cong D_{q-1}$ if q is odd and $T_P \cong D_{2(q-1)}$ if q is even. This implies (in either case) that $|\mathcal{P}| = q(q + 1)/2$. Furthermore, if $q = p^f$, then G_P is a subgroup of $D_{2(q-1)}.C_f$, and G_P contains all of T_P and the full group of outer automorphisms in G . On the other hand, since G_P acts 2-transitively on $\Gamma(P)$, by the Classification of the Finite (affine) 2-Transitive Groups, we have $G_P^{\Gamma(P)} \cong C_{t+1}:C_t$, which implies that $t \leq 2f$ (and $t + 1 \leq q - 1$). Hence by Lemma 2.3(i), we have

$$\frac{p^f(p^f + 1)}{2} = |\mathcal{P}| < (2f + 1)^3.$$

This implies that the only possible values of p and f are: $p = 2$ and $f \leq 6$; $p = 3$ and $f \leq 2$; $p = 5$ and $f = 1$. If $f = 1$, then $t + 1 \leq 3$, which implies that \mathcal{Q} is the unique generalized quadrangle of order $(2, 2)$ (see Lemma 2.5); however, G_P is a subgroup of $D_{2(q-1)}.C_f$ and the generalized quadrangle of order $(2, 2)$ has point stabilizer isomorphic to $C_2 \times S_4$, ruling this case out. If $f = 2$, then $p = 2$ implies that $t + 1 \leq q - 1 \leq 3$, a contradiction as in the case $f = 1$, and $p = 3$ implies that G_P is isomorphic to $D_{16}.2$, which has no 2-transitive representations on more than 2 elements, a contradiction. Hence $p = 2$ and $3 \leq f \leq 6$. If $f = 3$, then G_P is a subgroup of $D_{14}.C_3$ containing D_{14} . The only possibility here is $G_P^{\Gamma(P)} \cong C_7:C_6$, which implies that $t + 1 = 7$. However, this means that

$$(t + 1)^2 = 49 > 36 = |\mathcal{P}|,$$

a contradiction to Lemma 2.3(i). If $f = 4$, then G_P is a subgroup of $D_{30}.C_4$. The only possibilities here are: $G_P^{\Gamma(P)} \cong C_3:C_2$, which is a contradiction as in the $f = 1$ case; or $G_P^{\Gamma(P)} \cong C_5:C_4$, which implies that $t + 1 = 5$ and

$$(t + 1)^3 = 125 < 136 = |\mathcal{P}|,$$

a contradiction to Lemma 2.3(i). If $f = 5$, then G_P is a subgroup of $D_{62}.C_5$, which has no subgroups with 2-transitive representations on more than 2 elements, a contradiction. Finally, if $f = 6$, then G_P is a subgroup of $D_{126}.C_6$. The only possibility here is that $G_P^{\Gamma(P)} \cong C_7:C_6$, which implies that $t + 1 = 7$, a contradiction since then $(t + 1)^3 < |\mathcal{P}|$ as in the $f = 4$ case. Therefore, $n \neq 2$.

Finally, we examine the cases of $n = 4$ and $q = 2$ or $q = 3$. If $q = 2$, then by [22, Table 3.5.H], we have that a C_2 -subgroup of type $\text{GL}_2(2) \text{ wr } S_2$ is contained in the C_8 -subgroup $\text{Sp}_4(2)$, a contradiction to maximality. If $q = 3$, then $T_P \cong (\text{SL}(2, 3) \circ \text{SL}(2, 3)).2^2$, which implies that $|\mathcal{P}| = |T : T_P| = 10530$. However, G_P is then a subgroup of $(\text{SL}(2, 3) \circ \text{SL}(2, 3)).2^2$, which implies that $t + 1 \leq 4$ and

$$(t + 1)^3 \leq 64 < 10530 = |\mathcal{P}|,$$

a contradiction. Therefore, T_P cannot be a maximal subgroup of type C_2 .

Case 3: Assume that T_P is a \mathcal{C}_3 -subgroup of type $\mathrm{GL}_{n/k}(q^k)$, where $k > 1$. Suppose first that $k < n$. Then (by the Classification of Finite 2-Transitive Groups [9, Tables 7.3 and 7.4]) either

- (a) the valency $t + 1 = |\Gamma(P)| = \frac{q^n - 1}{q^k - 1}$, or
- (b) $(n/k, q^k, t + 1) = (2, 9, 6)$, or $(2, 8, 28)$, so that $(n, q) = (4, 2)$, $(4, 3)$, or $(6, 2)$.

In the first case, $t = \frac{q^n - 1}{q^k - 1} = q^k \frac{q^{n/k} - 1}{q - 1}$, which implies that $st + 1$ is coprime to q . Therefore, $s + 1$ is divisible by the q -part of $(s + 1)(st + 1) = |\mathcal{P}| = |T : T_P|$, which is equal to $q^{n(n-1)/2} / (q^k)^{\frac{n}{k}(\frac{n}{k}-1)/2} = q^{\frac{(k-1)n^2}{2k}}$. It implies that $s > t$, not possible.

In the exceptional case, (n, q) is equal to $(4, 2)$, $(4, 3)$, or $(6, 2)$. If $(n, q) = (4, 3)$ and $t + 1 \neq (q^n - 1)/(q^2 - 1)$, then $t + 1 = 6$ and

$$|\mathcal{P}| = |T : T_P| = 8424 > 216 = (t + 1)^3,$$

a contradiction to Lemma 2.3(i). If $(n, q) = (4, 2)$ and $t + 1 \neq (q^n - 1)/(q^2 - 1)$, then $t + 1 = 6$ and

$$|\mathcal{P}| = |T : T_P| = 56,$$

which implies that

$$(s + 1)(5s + 1) = 56.$$

This equation has no integral solution for s , a contradiction. Likewise, if $(n, q) = (6, 2)$, then $|T_P| = 10584$, $|T| = 20158709760$, and $t + 1 = 28$, which implies that

$$(s + 1)(27s + 1) = |\mathcal{P}| = |T : T_P| = 1904640.$$

This equation has no integral solution for s , a contradiction.

We thus have $k = n$. Note that by [1, Proposition 4.7], either $n = k = 2$ or $n = k = 3$. Suppose that $n = k = 3$. By Proposition 4.6, we have $q = 5, 8, 9$, or 11 . However, in each of the cases $q = 5, 8, 9, 11$, by [5, Table 8.3] we have that $T_P = (q^2 + q + 1) : 3$, which implies that $t + 1 \leq q^2 + q + 1$. This means that

$$(t + 1)^3 \leq (q^2 + q + 1)^3 < q^7 < |\mathrm{PSL}_3(q)|$$

by [1, Corollary 4.3], a contradiction to Lemma 2.3(i).

We therefore have $n = 2$. Then T_P is isomorphic to D_{q+1} if q is odd and is isomorphic to $D_{2(q+1)}$ if q is even. So G_P is a subgroup of $D_{2(q+1)}.C_f$, where $q = p^f$, and we proceed as in the \mathcal{C}_2 case above. Immediately, this implies that $G_P^{\Gamma(P)} \cong C_{t+1} : C_t$, and so $t \leq 2f$ and $t + 1 \leq 2f + 1$. Moreover, $|\mathcal{P}| = |T : T_P| = p^f(p^f - 1)/2$, and so by Lemma 2.3(i) we have that

$$\frac{p^f(p^f - 1)}{2} = |\mathcal{P}| < (2f + 1)^3.$$

This implies that the only possible values of p and f are: $p = 2$ and $f \leq 6$; $p = 3$ and $f \leq 2$; $p = 5$ and $f = 1$; $p = 7$ and $f = 1$. If $f = 1$, then $t + 1 \leq 3$, which implies that \mathcal{Q} is the unique generalized quadrangle of order $(2, 2)$ (see Lemma 2.5); however, G_P is a subgroup of $D_{2(q+1)}.C_f$ and the generalized quadrangle of order $(2, 2)$ has point stabilizer isomorphic to $C_2 \times S_4$, ruling this case out. If $f = 2$, then $p = 2$ implies that G_P is a subgroup of $D_{10}.2$, which would imply that $G_P^{\Gamma(P)} \cong C_5 : C_4$ and $t = 4$. However, this means that $(s + 1)(4s + 1) = |\mathcal{P}| = 2^2(2^2 - 1)/2 = 6$, a contradiction to s being an integer. If $f = 2$, then $p = 3$ implies that G_P is a subgroup of $D_{20}.2$, and so this again implies that $G_P^{\Gamma(P)} \cong C_5 : C_4$ and $t = 4$. However, this means that $(s + 1)(4s + 1) = |\mathcal{P}| = 36$, which has no integral solutions for s , a contradiction. Hence $p = 2$ and $2 \leq f \leq 6$. If $f = 3$ or $f = 4$, then G_P is a subgroup of one of $D_{18}.C_3$ or $D_{34}.C_4$. The only possibility here is that $G_P^{\Gamma(P)} \cong C_3 : C_2$, but then $t + 1 = 3$, which is a contradiction as above. If $f = 5$, then G_P is isomorphic to a subgroup of $D_{66}.C_5$, which means that $G_P^{\Gamma(P)} \cong C_3 : C_2$ (ruled out as above) or $G_P^{\Gamma(P)} \cong C_{11} : C_{10}$. This means that $t = 10$ and that $(s + 1)(10s + 1) = |\mathcal{P}| = 496$, which has no integral solutions for s , a contradiction. Finally, if $f = 6$ and $p = 2$, we have that G_P is a subgroup of $D_{130}.C_6$. Here, $|\mathcal{P}| = 2016$. The possibilities for $G_P^{\Gamma(P)}$ are $C_5 : C_4$, which

is impossible since then $(t+1)^3 = 125 < 2016 = |\mathcal{P}|$, a contradiction to Lemma 2.3(i), or $C_{13} : C_{12}$. However, this means that $t = 12$, and so $(s+1)(12s+1) = |\mathcal{P}| = 2016$, which has no integral solutions for s , a contradiction. Therefore, G_P cannot be a \mathcal{C}_3 -subgroup.

Case 4: Suppose now that T_P is a \mathcal{C}_5 subgroup of type $\text{GL}_n(q^{\frac{1}{k}})$, where $k > 1$. Then either the valency $t+1 = \frac{q^{\frac{n}{k}}-1}{q^{\frac{1}{k}}-1}$, or one of the exceptional cases in Table 3 occurs. For the former, $t = q^{\frac{1}{k}} \frac{q^{\frac{(n-1)}{k}}-1}{q^{\frac{1}{k}}-1}$. Thus $st+1$ is coprime to q . The number of points $(s+1)(st+1) = |\mathcal{P}| = |T : T_P|$ is divisible by

$$\frac{q^{n(n-1)/2}}{(q^{1/k})^{n(n-1)/2}} = (q^{1-\frac{1}{k}})^{n(n-1)/2},$$

and so is $s+1$. Since $s \leq t$, we conclude that $k = n = 2$, and $t = q^{\frac{1}{2}}$ and $s = q^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1$. In this case, $T = \text{PSL}_2(q)$ and $T_P = \text{PSL}_2(q^{\frac{1}{2}})$. Therefore, $q^{\frac{1}{2}}(q - q^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1) = (s+1)(st+1) = |\mathcal{P}| = |T : T_P| = q^{\frac{1}{2}}(q+1)$, a contradiction.

The exceptional cases are ruled out as shown in Table 3.

Hence T_P must be solvable. So we must have $n = 2$ and $q = 4, 9$. If $q = 4$, then $G_P \leq S_4$. We rule out $t+1 \leq 3$ as above, and conclude that $t+1 = 4$. However, in this case

$$(s+1)(3s+1) = |\mathcal{P}| = 5,$$

a contradiction to s being an integer. Finally, if $q = 9$, then $G_P \leq (C_3^2 : C_8) : C_2$ and $|\mathcal{P}| = 10$. Again, $(s+1)(st+1) = 10$ forces $s+1 \leq 2$, a contradiction. Therefore, T_P cannot be a \mathcal{C}_5 subgroup.

TABLE 3. Ruling out examples for Case 4 of the proof of Proposition 5.3.

(n, q)	$(n, q^{\frac{1}{2}})$	$t+1$	\mathcal{P}	$(t+1)^2 < \mathcal{P} < (t+1)^3?$	Positive integral solution to $(s+1)(st+1) = \mathcal{P} ?$
(2, 16)	(2, 4)	6	68	true	false
(2, 25)	(2, 5)	5	65	true	false
(2, 49)	(2, 7)	7	175	true	false
(2, 64)	(2, 8)	28	520	false	
(2, 81)	(2, 9)	6	369	false	
(2, 121)	(2, 11)	11	671	true	false
(3, 4)	(3, 2)	8	120	true	false
(4, 4)	(4, 2)	8	48960	false	

Case 5: Suppose that T_P is a \mathcal{C}_6 -subgroup. The possibilities for (T, T_P) are $(\text{PSL}_4(5), 2^4.A_6)$, $(\text{PSL}_3(4), 3^2.Q_8)$, $(\text{PSL}_2(23), S_4)$, $(\text{PSL}_2(17), S_4)$, $(\text{PSL}_2(13), A_4)$, $(\text{PSL}_2(11), A_4)$, $(\text{PSL}_2(7), S_4)$, and $(\text{PSL}_2(5), A_4)$. If $T \cong \text{PSL}_4(5)$, then $|\mathcal{P}| = 1259375$ and $t+1 \leq 6$, a contradiction to Lemma 2.3(i). If $T \cong \text{PSL}_3(4)$, then $|\mathcal{P}| = 280$ and $t+1 = 9$ (since as above $t+1 \leq 3$). However, $(s+1)(8s+1) = 280$ has no integral solutions, a contradiction. If $T \cong \text{PSL}_2(q)$ for $q = 13, 17, 23$, then $t+1 \leq 4$ and $(t+1)^3 = 64 < |\mathcal{P}|$, a contradiction to Lemma 2.3(i). If $T \cong \text{PSL}_2(11)$, then $t+1 = 4$ and $|\mathcal{P}| = 55$. However, $(s+1)(3s+1) = 55$ has no integral solutions, a contradiction. Finally, if $T \cong \text{PSL}_2(q)$ for $q = 5, 7$, then $|\mathcal{P}| = 5, 7$, respectively, a contradiction to $(s+1)(st+1) = |\mathcal{P}|$. Hence T_P cannot be a \mathcal{C}_6 -subgroup.

Case 6: Suppose that T_P is a \mathcal{C}_8 -subgroup. Assume first that T_P is not solvable. By Lemma 3.3(i), we have that $T_P \cong \text{PSU}_3(q^{1/2})$ or $T_P \cong \text{Sp}_n(2)$. Suppose first that $T_P \cong \text{PSU}_3(q^{1/2})$. We note that $T_P \cong \text{PSU}_3(q^{1/2})$ cannot be in the kernel of the action of G_P on $\Gamma(P)$, since this would then imply that

$$(t+1) \leq q-1 < q^{\frac{3}{2}}+1,$$

a contradiction to Lemma 3.3(iv). Hence we have that $t + 1 = q^{3/2} + 1$. However, this implies that

$$(s + 1)(sq^{\frac{3}{2}} + 1) = |\mathcal{P}| = \frac{|T|}{|T_P|} = \frac{|\mathrm{PSL}_3(q)|}{|\mathrm{PSU}_3(q^{1/2})|} = q^{\frac{3}{2}}(q + 1)(q^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1).$$

This implies that $q^{\frac{3}{2}}$ divides $s + 1$, and, since $s + 1 \leq t + 1$, this means that $s + 1 = q^{\frac{3}{2}}$. Plugging in this value of s , we find that there are no integral solutions, a contradiction.

Now suppose that $T_P \cong \mathrm{Sp}_n(2)$. First, if $n = 4$, then $T_P \cong S_6$, $G_P \leq S_6 \times C_2$, and

$$(s + 1)(st + 1) = |\mathcal{P}| = |T : T_P| = 28.$$

Since $s + 1 > 2$, we must have that $s + 1 = 4$ and $st + 1 = 7$. Thus $s = 3$, $3t + 1 = 7$, and $t = 2$, a contradiction to $s \leq t$ (and to the fact that there is no generalized quadrangle of order $(2, 3)$ or $(3, 2)$ [30, §1.2.2, §1.2.3]). Suppose that $n \geq 6$. We note that $T_P \cong \mathrm{Sp}_n(2)$ cannot be in the kernel of the action of G_P on $\Gamma(P)$, since this would then imply that $t + 1 = 1$, a contradiction to Lemma 3.3(iv). Hence we have that $t + 1 = 2^{n-1} \pm 2^{n/2-1}$. By [1, Lemma 4.2, Corollary 4.3], must have that

$$\frac{2^{n^2-2}}{\left(\frac{45}{64} \cdot 2^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}}\right)} < |T : T_P| = |\mathcal{P}| < (t + 1)^3 \leq (2^{n-1} + 2^{\frac{n}{2}-1})^3,$$

which implies that $n = 6$. When $n = 6$, we have that $|\mathcal{P}| = 13888$ and $t + 1$ is either 28 or 36. This means that either $(s + 1)(27s + 1) = 13888$ or $(s + 1)(35 + 1) = 13888$, which is a contradiction since neither of these equations has an integral root. Hence T_P must be solvable.

If T_P is solvable, then either $n = 2$ and T_P is of type $\mathrm{O}_2^\pm(q) \cong D_{2(q \mp 1)}$ or $n = 3$, $q = 2$, and $T_P \cong S_4$. However, T_P cannot be a dihedral maximal subgroup of $T = \mathrm{PSL}_2(q)$ by the arguments used above in the \mathcal{C}_2 and \mathcal{C}_3 cases. If $T_P \cong S_4$, then $(s + 1)(st + 1) = |\mathcal{P}| = 7$, which has no solutions with s, t positive integers. Hence T_P cannot be a \mathcal{C}_8 -subgroup.

This exhausts all possibilities for T_P , and therefore T_P cannot be a maximal geometric subgroup of $T = \mathrm{PSL}_n(q)$, as desired. \square

5.2. Unitary groups. For unitary groups, the following proposition shows that \mathcal{Q} is a classical generalized quadrangle $\mathrm{H}(4, q^2)$ or $\mathrm{Q}^-(5, q)$.

PROPOSITION 5.4. *Assume Hypothesis 5.1. Assume that $T = \mathrm{soc}(G) = \mathrm{PSU}_n(q)$ for any $n \geq 3, q \geq 2$, and the point stabilizer T_P is a maximal geometric subgroup. Then either*

- (i) $n = 4$, $T_P = P_1 = q \cdot q^4 : \frac{1}{\gcd(4, q+1)}(\mathrm{GL}_1(q^2) \circ \mathrm{GU}_2(q))$, $T_\ell = P_2 = q^4 : \frac{1}{\gcd(4, q+1)}\mathrm{GL}_2(q^2)$, $(s, t) = (q, q^2)$, and $\mathcal{Q} = \mathrm{Q}^-(5, q)$, or
- (ii) $n = 5$, $T_P = P_1 = q \cdot q^6 : \frac{1}{\gcd(5, q+1)}(\mathrm{GL}_1(q^2) \circ \mathrm{GU}_3(q))$, $T_\ell = P_2 = q^4 \cdot q^4 : \frac{1}{\gcd(5, q+1)}(\mathrm{GL}_2(q^2) \circ \mathrm{GU}_1(q))$, $(s, t) = (q^2, q^3)$, and $\mathcal{Q} = \mathrm{H}(4, q^2)$.

PROOF. By Corollary 4.7, the stabilizer of a point T_P satisfies $|T| < |T_P|^3$. The geometric subgroups satisfying this condition are listed in [1, Proposition 4.17], and we proceed down the list.

Case 1: We suppose first that T_P is a maximal parabolic subgroup P_k , namely,

$$T_P = P_k = q^{k^2} \cdot q^{2k(n-2k)} : \frac{1}{\gcd(n, q+1)}(\mathrm{GL}_k(q^2) \circ \mathrm{GU}_{n-2k}(q)),$$

where $2 \leq 2k \leq n$. By Lemma 3.3, $n - 2k \leq 3$.

Subcase 1.1. Assume first that $n - 2k = 3$. Suppose that $T_P^{\Gamma(P)} \triangleright \mathrm{PSU}_3(q)$. Then $|\Gamma(P)| = q^3 + 1$. Suppose further that $k \geq 2$. Then $\mathrm{PSL}_k(q^2)$ is a composition factor of $G_{P, \ell}^{\Gamma(\ell)}$, and by Lemma 3.3, one of the following appears:

- (a) $T_\ell^{\Gamma(\ell)} \triangleright p^m : \mathrm{SL}_k(q^2)$ with $p^m = q^{2k}$, or $\mathrm{PSL}_{k+1}(q^2)$, or
- (b) $(k, q^2) = (2, 4)$, and $T_\ell^{\Gamma(\ell)} \cong A_6$, with $s + 1 = 6$, or

(c) $(k, q^2) = (2, 9)$, and $T_\ell^{\Gamma(\ell)} \cong A_6$ or $2^4 : A_6$, with $s + 1 = 6$ or 16 , respectively.

For case (a), the valency $s + 1 = |\Gamma(\ell)|$ equals q^{2k} or $\frac{(q^2)^{k+1}-1}{q^2-1}$, which is bigger than $q^3 = t + 1$, a contradiction. For case (b), $n = 2k + 3 = 7$, and $q = 2$. Thus $t = 2^3 = 8$, and $s = 5$. Therefore, $6.41 = (s + 1)(st + 1) = |T : T_P|$, which is not possible. For the third case, $n = 7$, and $q = 3$. Hence $t = 3^3 = 27$, and $s = 5$ or 15 , which do not satisfy the equality $(s + 1)(st + 1) = |T : T_P|$.

We therefore have $k = 1$, and $n = 2k + 3 = 5$. In this case, the point stabilizer

$$T_P = q \cdot q^6 : \frac{1}{\gcd(5, q + 1)} (\text{GL}_1(q^2) \circ \text{GU}_3(q)),$$

and thus $|\mathcal{P}| = (q^2 + 1)(q^5 + 1)$. Since $t = q^3$ and $|\mathcal{P}| = (s + 1)(st + 1)$, we conclude that $s + 1 = q^2 + 1$, and $s = q^2$, and $|\mathcal{L}| = (t + 1)(st + 1) = (q^3 + 1)(q^5 + 1)$. It implies that the line stabilizer

$$T_\ell = P_2 = q^4 \cdot q^4 : \frac{1}{\gcd(5, q + 1)} (\text{GL}_2(q^2) \circ \text{GU}_1(q)).$$

This gives rise to the only possibility that \mathcal{Q} is the classical generalized quadrangle $\text{H}(4, q^2)$, of order (q^2, q^3) .

Now assume that $\text{soc}(G_P^{\Gamma(P)}) \neq \text{PSU}_3(q)$. Then $\text{PSU}_3(q)$ is a composition factor of $G_{P,\ell}^{\Gamma(\ell)}$. By Lemma 3.3, we have $q = 3$, and $G_\ell^{\Gamma(\ell)} = 2^6 : \text{PSU}_3(3)$. Then either

- (i) $k = 1$, $G_P^{\Gamma(P)}$ is solvable, $T = \text{PSU}_5(3)$, and $T_P = 3 \cdot 3^6 : (\text{GL}_1(3^2) \circ \text{GU}_3(3))$, or
- (ii) $k \geq 2$, and $G_P^{\Gamma(P)} \triangleright \text{PSL}_k(3^2)$. Then $t + 1 = |\Gamma(P)| = \frac{9^k - 1}{9 - 1}$, and $s + 1 = 2^6$.

To rule out case (i), we note that by [5, Tables 8.20, 8.21], there is no such subgroup G_ℓ . To rule out case (ii), since $t \leq s^2$, we have $\frac{9^k - 9}{9 - 1} \leq 63^2$, which implies that $k \leq 4$. This means that $n = 7, 9, 11$, and by [5, Tables 8.37, 8.38, 8.56, 8.57, 8.72, 8.73], no such subgroup G_ℓ exists in any of these cases, either. Hence $n - 2k \neq 3$.

Subcase 1.2. Assume now that $n - 2k = 2$. By assumption, $T_P = q^{k^2} \cdot q^{4k} : \frac{1}{\gcd(n, q+1)} (\text{GL}_k(q^2) \circ \text{GL}_2(q))$. Suppose that $G_P^{\Gamma(P)}$ is solvable. If $k \geq 2$, then both $\text{PSL}_2(q)$ and $\text{PSL}_k(q^2)$ are composition factors of $G_{P,\ell}^{\Gamma(\ell)}$, which is impossible by the Classification of Finite 2-Transitive Groups [9, Tables 7.3, 7.4]. Hence $k = 1$, which implies that $n = 4$, $T_P = q \cdot q^4 : \frac{1}{\gcd(4, q+1)} (\text{GL}_1(q^2) \circ \text{GL}_2(q))$, and $|\mathcal{P}| = (q^2 + 1)(q^3 + 1)$. Let $q = p^f$, where p is a prime and f is a positive integer. Note further that apart from the exceptional cases when $q = 4, 5, 7, 11$, since $\text{PSL}_2(q) \leq G_{P,\ell}^{\Gamma(\ell)}$, $t + 1 \geq s + 1 \geq q^2$. However, this implies that

$$(q^2 + 1)(q^3 + 1) = |\mathcal{P}| = (s + 1)(st + 1) \geq q^2((q^2 - 1)^2 + 1),$$

which is false for $q > 2$. When $q = 2$, we have $|\mathcal{P}| = 45 = (s + 1)(st + 1)$, and we know that $s, t \geq 2^2 - 1 = 3$. However, this implies that $st + 1 \geq 10$ is a divisor of 45, i.e., $st + 1 \geq 15$ and $s + 1 \leq 3 \leq s$, a contradiction. Hence we need only examine the cases $q = 4, 5, 7, 11$, which is done in Table 4.

TABLE 4. Ruling out examples for Subcase 1.2 of the proof of Proposition 5.4.

q	$ \mathcal{P} $	$s + 1$	Positive integral solution to $(s + 1)(st + 1) = \mathcal{P} ?$	$t \leq s^2?$
4	1105	11	false	
5	3276	11	false	
7	17200	15	false	
1	162504	12	true	false

Next we assume that $G_P^{\Gamma(P)}$ is unsolvable. Then either $G_P^{\Gamma(P)} \supset \text{PSU}_2(q) \cong \text{PSL}_2(q)$, or $G_P^{\Gamma(P)} \supset \text{PSL}_k(q^2)$.

For the former, if $k \geq 2$, then $\text{PSL}_k(q^2)$ is a composition factor of $G_{P,\ell}^{\Gamma(\ell)}$; it follows that $s > t$, a contradiction. Thus $k = 1$, and $n = 2k + 2 = 4$. In this case,

$$T_P = q \cdot q^4 : \frac{1}{\gcd(4, q+1)} (\text{GL}_1(q^2) \circ \text{GU}_2(q)),$$

and hence $(s+1)(st+1) = |\mathcal{P}| = (q^2+1)(q^3+1)$. If $t+1 = |\Gamma(P)| \leq q+1$, it implies that $s > t$, which is a contradiction. Thus one of the exceptional cases occurs: $q = 4$ or $q = 8$. If $q = 4$, then $(s+1)(5s+1) = |\mathcal{P}| = 1105$, which has no integral solutions for s , and, if $q = 8$, then $(s+1)(27s+1) = 33345$, which also has no integral solutions for s ; both are contradictions.

Assume now that $G_P^{\Gamma(P)} \supset \text{PSL}_k(q^2)$, $\text{PSL}_k(q^2)$ not solvable. Then $t+1 \leq \frac{q^{2k}-1}{q^2-1} \leq q^{2k-1}$, and, using Lemmas 2.3(i) and 5.2, we have:

$$q^{6k-3} \geq (t+1)^3 \geq |\mathcal{P}| = \frac{q^{2(k+1)}-1}{q^2-1} \prod_{j=1}^k (q^{2j+1}+1) \geq q^{2k} \cdot q^{(k+1)^2-1} = q^{k^2+4k}.$$

Hence $6k-3 \geq k^2+4k$, which implies that $-2 \geq (k-1)^2$, a contradiction. Therefore $n-2k \neq 2$.

Subcase 1.3. Next, suppose that $n-2k = 1$. Then

$$T_P = q^{k^2} \cdot q^{2k} : \frac{1}{\gcd(2k+1, q+1)} (\text{GL}_k(q^2) \circ \text{GU}_1(q)).$$

Note also that $|\mathcal{P}| = \prod_{j=1}^k (q^{2j+1}+1)$ by Lemma 5.2. Suppose first that $G_P^{\Gamma(P)}$ is solvable. Let $q = p^f$, and assume $k \geq 2$. We know by Lemma 2.3(i) that $(t+1)^3 \geq |\mathcal{P}| > q^{(k+1)^2-1}$, and hence

$$t+1 > q^{\frac{k(k+2)}{3}} = p^{\frac{k(k+2)f}{3}}.$$

On the other hand, since $G_P^{\Gamma(P)}$ is solvable, $G_P^{\Gamma(P)} \cong E_{t+1} : C_t$, where E_{t+1} is an elementary abelian group of order $t+1$. By the structure of T_P (and hence G_P), we know that $t \leq \frac{1}{\gcd(2k+1, q+1)} (q^2-1) \cdot 2(2k+1, q+1)f = 2f(p^{2f}-1)$. Hence

$$2fp^{2f} > 2f(p^{2f}-1) + 1 \geq t+1 > p^{\frac{k(k+2)f}{3}},$$

and $p^{\frac{((k+1)^2-3)f}{3}} < 2f$. If $k \geq 3$, this means that $2^{\frac{13f}{3}} \leq p^{\frac{((k+1)^2-3)f}{3}} < 2f$, which no real value of f satisfies, a contradiction. Hence $k = 2$, which means that $p^{\frac{2f}{3}} < 2f$. The only possible solutions are $p = 2$ and $f < 5$. This means that $|\mathcal{P}| = (2^{3f}+1)(2^{5f}+1)$ and $G_P = 2^{4f} \cdot 2^{4f} : \text{GL}_2(2^{2f}) \cdot f$, which means that $t \leq f(2^{2f}-1)$ and $t+1 \leq f \cdot 2^{2f}$. Since $t+1 > 2^{\frac{8f}{3}}$ as above, we have $2^{\frac{8f}{3}} < f \cdot 2^{2f}$, which implies that $2^{\frac{2f}{3}} < f$, an equation that has no real solutions. Hence $k = 1$. However, this means that $n = 3$, and G would be 2-transitive on \mathcal{P} , a contradiction. Thus $G_P^{\Gamma(P)}$ cannot be solvable and $k \geq 2$.

Since $k \geq 2$ and $G_P^{\Gamma(P)}$ is not solvable, we have that $\text{PSL}_k(q^2)$ is a composition factor of $G_P^{\Gamma(P)}$ or $G_{P,\ell}^{\Gamma(\ell)}$. Noting that $T_P = q^{k^2} \cdot q^{2k} : \frac{1}{\gcd(2k+1, q+1)} \text{GL}_k(q^2)$, by the Classification of Finite 2-Transitive Groups the most that $t+1$ can be in this case is q^{2k} , and by Lemmas 2.3(i) and 5.2, we have

$$q^{6k} \geq (t+1)^3 > |\mathcal{P}| = \prod_{j=1}^k (q^{2j+1}+1) > q^{(k+1)^2-1}.$$

This means that $6k > k^2 + 2k$, and so $k = 2, 3$.

Assume first that $k = 2$. In this case, $|\mathcal{P}| = (q^5 + 1)(q^3 + 1)$. By the structure of T_P and the Classification of Finite 2-Transitive Groups, there are exactly three possibilities: $t + 1 = q^4$, $t + 1 = q^2 + 1$, or $t + 1 = 6$ and $q = 3$. If $t + 1 = q^4$, then

$$(q^5 + 1)(q^3 + 1) = |\mathcal{P}| = (s + 1)(s(q^4 - 1) + 1) = s^2(q^4 - 1) + sq^4 + 1.$$

Since $s^2 \geq t$, $s^2 \geq q^4 - 1$; in fact, $s^2 \geq q^4$ since s^2 is a positive integer. Thus

$$q^8 + q^5 + q^3 = |\mathcal{P}| - 1 \geq q^4(q^4 - 1) + q^6 + 1,$$

which implies that $q^2 + 1 \geq q^3 - q$, which is false for $q \geq 2$, a contradiction. If $t + 1 = q^2 + 1$, then

$$(q^3 + 1)(q^5 + 1) = |\mathcal{P}| = (s + 1)(sq^2 + 1),$$

which implies that $s = q^3 > t$, a contradiction. Finally, if $t + 1 = 6$ and $q = 3$, we have

$$(3^3 + 1)(3^5 + 1) = |\mathcal{P}| = (s + 1)(5s + 1),$$

which has no integral roots, a contradiction.

Assume now that $k = 3$. This means that $T_P = q^9 \cdot q^6 : \frac{1}{\gcd(7, q+1)} \text{GL}_3(q^2)$. Note that $t + 1 = q^6$ or $t + 1 = q^4 + q^2 + 1$, since T_P is 2-transitive on $\Gamma(P)$. If $t + 1 = q^6$, then by Lemma 2.2 $s + 1 = q^6 |T_\ell| / |T_P|$. Since $s + 1$ is a positive integer, this implies that q^{15} divides $|T_\ell|$. Looking at the possibilities for T_ℓ [5, Tables 8.37, 8.38], and noting that $|T_\ell| \leq |T_P|$ since

$$|T : T_P| = |\mathcal{P}| = (s + 1)(st + 1) \leq (t + 1)(st + 1) = |\mathcal{L}| = |T : T_\ell|,$$

we see that $T_\ell \cong T_P$ or $T_\ell \cong \frac{1}{\gcd(q+1, 7)} \text{GU}_6(q)$. Since $\text{PSU}_6(q)$ cannot be the composition factor of a 2-transitive group, we get that $T_P \cong T_\ell$, which implies that $s = t = q^6 - 1$ by Lemma 2.2. However, this implies that

$$(q^7 + 1)(q^5 + 1)(q^3 + 1) = |\mathcal{P}| = q^6((q^6 - 1)^2 + 1),$$

a contradiction since the left hand side is coprime to q . Hence $t + 1 = q^4 + q^2 + 1$. We apply Lemma 2.2 as above to conclude that q^{21} divides T_ℓ . Looking at the possibilities for T_ℓ with $|T_\ell| \leq |T_P|$ [5, Tables 8.37, 8.38], we see that $T_\ell \cong T_P$, which implies that $s + 1 = t + 1 = q^4 + q^2 + 1$, and so

$$(q^7 + 1)(q^5 + 1)(q^3 + 1) = |\mathcal{P}| = (q^4 + q^2 + 1)((q^4 + q^2)^2 + 1),$$

which has no real roots for $q \geq 2$, a contradiction. Hence $n - 2k \neq 1$.

Subcase 1.4. Finally, assume that $n - 2k = 0$, namely, $n = 2k$. Then $k \geq 2$, $T_P = q^{k^2} : \frac{1}{\gcd(2k, q+1)} \text{GL}_k(q^2)$, and the number of points

$$|\mathcal{P}| = (q^{2k-1} + 1)(q^{2k-3} + 1) \cdots (q + 1) > q^{(2k-1)+(2k-3)+\cdots+1} = q^{k^2}.$$

Suppose that $k \geq 3$. Since $G_P^{\Gamma(P)}$ is 2-transitive, either $G_P^{\Gamma(P)}$ is affine of degree $t + 1 = q^{2k}$, or almost simple with socle $\text{PSL}_k(q^2)$ and degree $t + 1 = \frac{q^{2k}-1}{q^2-1}$. By Lemma 2.3(i), $q^{k^2} < |\mathcal{P}| < (t + 1)^3 \leq (q^{2k})^3$, and so $k = 3, 4$ or 5 . Moreover, by Lemma 2.2, we have that $q^{k^2+k(k-1)/2}$ divides $(t + 1)|T_\ell|$. By the Classification of Finite 2-Transitive Groups and the structure of T_P , we see that either $t + 1 = q^{2k}$ or $t + 1 = (q^{2k} - 1)/(q - 1)$. If $t + 1 = (q^{2k} - 1)/(q - 1)$, then $q^{k^2+k(k-1)/2}$ divides $|T_\ell|$, and since $|T_\ell| \leq |T_P|$ and $G_\ell^{\Gamma(\ell)}$ is a 2-transitive group (i.e., it has no projective special unitary group of degree 4 or more as a composition factor), by [5, Tables 8.26, 8.27, 8.46, 8.47, 8.62, 8.63], we must have $T_\ell \cong T_P$, which by Lemma 2.2 implies that $s = t = (q^{2k} - q^2)/(q^2 - 1)$. This means that

$$\frac{q^{2k} - 1}{q^2 - 1} \left(\left(\frac{q^{2k} - q^2}{q^2 - 1} \right)^2 + 1 \right) = |\mathcal{P}| = (q^{2k-1} + 1)(q^{2k-3} + 1) \cdots (q + 1).$$

This equation has no real roots for $k = 3, 4, 5$, so we must have $t + 1 = q^{2k}$. When $k = 3$, we have

$$(q^5 + 1)(q^3 + 1)(q + 1) = |\mathcal{P}| = (s + 1)(s(q^6 - 1) + 1) \geq (q^3 + 1)(q^9 - q^3 + 1),$$

since $s^2 \geq t$ and s^2 is a positive integer. However, this is false for $q \geq 2$, a contradiction.

Now assume that $k = 4$, which means that $n = 8$. By Lemma 2.2, we have that q^{22} divides $(t + 1)|T_\ell| = q^8 \cdot |T_\ell|$, and so q^{14} divides $|T_\ell|$. By [5, Tables 8.46, 8.47] and noting that $|T_\ell| \leq |T_P|$ and by Lemma 3.3 (i) that $\text{PSU}_n(q)$ is not a composition factor of either G_P or G_ℓ for $n \geq 4$, we are left with only two possibilities: $T_\ell \cong T_P$, or $T_\ell \cong \frac{1}{\gcd(q+1, 8)} \text{Sp}_8(q) \cdot [\gcd(q+1, 4)]$ and $q = 2$ (hence $T_\ell \cong \text{Sp}_8(2)$). If $T_\ell \cong T_P$, then $s = t$, and so $s + 1 = q^8$ divides $|\mathcal{P}|$, a contradiction since $|\mathcal{P}|$ is coprime to q . If $T_\ell \cong \text{Sp}_8(2)$, then $s + 1 = 2^7 + 2^3 = 136$ or $s + 1 = 2^7 - 2^3 = 120$ by the Classification of Finite 2-Transitive Groups. In particular, $s + 1$ is even, while $|\mathcal{P}|$ is odd, a contradiction.

Assume next that $k = 5$, which means that $n = 10$. We proceed as in the $k = 4$ case. By Lemma 2.2, we have that q^{35} divides $(t + 1)|T_\ell| = q^{10} \cdot |T_\ell|$, and so q^{25} divides $|T_\ell|$. By [5, Tables 8.62, 8.63] and noting that $|T_\ell| \leq |T_P|$ and by Lemma 3.3 (i) that $\text{PSU}_n(q)$ is not a composition factor of either G_P or G_ℓ for $n \geq 4$, we are left with only two possibilities: $T_\ell \cong T_P$, or $T_\ell \cong \frac{1}{\gcd(q+1, 10)} (\gcd(q+1, 5) \times \text{Sp}_{10}(q))$ and $q = 2$ (hence $T_\ell \cong \text{Sp}_{10}(2)$). If $T_\ell \cong T_P$, then $s = t$, and so $s + 1 = q^{10}$ divides $|\mathcal{P}|$, a contradiction since $|\mathcal{P}|$ is coprime to q . If $T_\ell \cong \text{Sp}_{10}(2)$, then $s + 1 = 2^9 + 2^4 = 528$ or $s + 1 = 2^9 - 2^4 = 496$ by the Classification of Finite 2-Transitive Groups. In particular, $s + 1$ is even, while $|\mathcal{P}|$ is odd, a contradiction.

We therefore conclude that $k = 2$ and $n = 2k = 4$. Hence $T_P = q^4 \cdot \frac{1}{\gcd(4, q+1)} \text{GL}_2(q^2)$, and $(s + 1)(st + 1) = |T : T_P| = (q + 1)(q^3 + 1)$. Suppose that $t + 1 \neq q^2 + 1$. Then either $t + 1 = 6$ and $q = 2$ or $q = 3$, or $t + 1 = q^4$. Assume first that $t + 1 = q^4$. Then by Lemma 2.3 (ii)

$$q^4 + q^3 + q + 1 = (q + 1)(q^3 + 1) = |\mathcal{P}| > s^2 \cdot q^4,$$

which implies that $s^2 < 1 + 1/q + 1/q^3 + 1/q^4 < 2$, a contradiction. If $t + 1 = 6$ and $q = 2$ or $q = 3$, then

$$(s + 1)(5s + 1) = |\mathcal{P}| = (q + 1)(q^3 + 1),$$

which has no positive integral solutions in either case. Thus $t + 1 = q^2 + 1$. The equation

$$(s + 1)(sq^2 + 1) = |\mathcal{P}| = (q + 1)(q^3 + 1)$$

implies that $s = q$, and $T_\ell = P_1 = q \cdot q^4 : \frac{1}{\gcd(4, q+1)} (\text{GL}_1(q^2) \circ \text{GU}_2(q))$ by Lemma 2.2 and [5, Tables 8.10, 8.11]. Since $T_P \cong P_2$ and $T_\ell \cong P_1$, we may identify the points and lines with totally singular subspaces, and the values of s and t imply that $\mathcal{Q} = \mathcal{Q}^-(5, q)$.

Case 2: Suppose now that T_P is a \mathcal{C}_1 -subgroup of type $\text{GU}_m(q) \times \text{GU}_{n-m}(q)$, the stabilizer of a non-singular m -space, where $m < n/2$. By Lemma 3.3, we have $m, n - m \leq 3$, and it implies that $m = 1$ or 2 . Thus $n \leq 5$, and $n = 3, 4$ or 5 .

Suppose that $n = 3$. Then $T = \text{PSU}_3(q)$, and $T_P = \frac{1}{\gcd(3, q+1)} \text{GU}_2(q)$. Hence $t + 1 = |\Gamma(P)| = q + 1$ unless $q = 4, 5, 7, 8, 9$. If $t + 1 \leq q + 1$, then $(s + 1)(st + 1) = |\mathcal{P}| = |T : T_P| = q^2(q^3 - 1)$. It implies that $s > t$, a contradiction. This leaves only the cases $q = 4$ and $t + 1 = 6$ or $q = 8$ and $t + 1 = 28$. In each case, we see that $(s + 1)(st + 1) = q^2(q^3 - 1)$ has no integral solutions for s , a contradiction.

For the case where $n = 4$, the stabilizer $T_P = \frac{1}{\gcd(4, q+1)} \text{GU}_3(q)$. Thus $t + 1 = |\Gamma(P)| = q^3 + 1$, and $(s + 1)(st + 1) = |\mathcal{P}| = |T : T_P| = q^3(q^2 + 1)(q - 1)$. It implies that q^3 divides $s + 1$ and $st + 1$ divides $(q^2 + 1)(q - 1)$, which is not possible.

We therefore have $n = 5$, and $T_P = \frac{1}{\gcd(5, q+1)} (\text{SU}_3(q) \times \text{SU}_2(q)) : (q + 1)$ (note that $T_P \neq \frac{1}{\gcd(5, q+1)} \text{GU}_4(q)$ by Lemma 3.3 (i)). Then $T_P^{\Gamma(P)} = \text{PSU}_3(q)$, and $t + 1 = |\Gamma(P)| = q^3 + 1$, and $(s + 1)(st + 1) = |\mathcal{P}| = |T : T_P| = q^6(q^5 + 1)(q^2 + 1)/(q + 1)$. It follows that q^6 divides $s + 1$, which is a contradiction since $s \leq t = q^3$.

Case 3: Let T_P be a \mathcal{C}_2 -subgroup.

Suppose first that T_P is a \mathcal{C}_2 -subgroup of type $\text{GU}_{n/k}(q)$ wr S_k . By Lemma 3.3 (i), $n/k \leq 3$. By [1, Proposition 4.17], if $k \geq 4$, then $4 \leq n = k \leq 11$ and either $q = 2$ or $(n, q) \in \{(6, 3), (5, 3), (4, 3), (4, 4), (4, 5)\}$. First assume that $q = 2$. By [22, Proposition 4.2.9], $T_P \cong \frac{1}{(3,n)}3^{n-1} : S_n$, and in these respective cases we have $|\mathcal{P}| = |T : T_P| = 40, 1408, 157868, 61997056, 84315996160, 410113005322240, 7160244982522052608$, and 455256187165096674328576 . However, in each case, by the Classification of Finite 2-Transitive Groups, we know that the normal subgroup $\frac{1}{\gcd(3,n)}3^{n-1}$ is in the kernel of the action, which implies that $T_P^{\Gamma(P)}$ is a section of S_n . This implies that the value of $t + 1$ is: 4 when $n = 4$, which is ruled out since \mathcal{Q} is not the unique generalized quadrangle of order $(3, 3)$ (see Lemma 2.5); and too small in all other cases, since $(t + 1)^3 < |\mathcal{P}|$ for all possible values of n , a contradiction to Lemma 2.3(i).

Next, assume that $k = 3$. By [1, Proposition 4.17], we have $q = 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 13$ or 16 . Since $n/3 \leq 3$, $n = 3, 6$, or 9 . By [22, Proposition 4.2.9],

$$T_P \cong \left[\frac{(q+1)^2 \gcd(q+1, n/3)}{\gcd(q+1, n)} \right] \cdot \text{PSU}_{n/3}(q)^3 \cdot [\gcd(q+1, n/3)^2] \cdot S_3,$$

which means that

$$G_P \cong \left[\frac{(q+1)^2 \gcd(q+1, n/3)}{\gcd(q+1, n)} \right] \cdot \text{PSU}_{n/3}(q)^3 \cdot [\gcd(q+1, n/3)^2] \cdot S_3 \cdot [2 \gcd(q+1, n) f],$$

where $f = 1$ unless $q = 9$ or $q = 16$, in which cases $f = 2$ and $f = 4$, respectively. These cases are ruled out by calculation in each case by examining the possible values of $t + 1$ and noting that $(s + 1)(st + 1) = |\mathcal{P}| = |T : T_P|$.

If $k = 2$, then we first note that $n = k = 2$ has already been ruled out in the proof of Proposition 5.3. Since $n/k \leq 3$, we have that $n = 4$ or $n = 6$, and $T_P \cong \left[\frac{(q+1) \gcd(q+1, n/2)}{\gcd(q+1, n)} \right] \cdot \text{PSU}_{n/2}(q)^2 \cdot [\gcd(q+1, n/2)] \cdot S_2$. Suppose first that $n = 6$. Then, unless $q = 2$, G_P is not solvable. However, $\text{PSU}_3(q)^2$ must be in the kernel of the action by the Classification of Finite 2-Transitive Groups, and since T_P is transitive on $\Gamma(P)$, $t + 1 \leq \frac{(q+1) \gcd(q+1, 3)}{\gcd(q+1, 6)} \cdot \gcd(q+1, 3) \cdot 2 \leq 6(q+1)$. However, by Lemma 3.3(iv), $t + 1 \geq q^3 + 1$, a contradiction. If $q = 2$, then $T_P \cong 3^{1+4} : (Q_8 \times Q_8) : S_3$, $G_P \leq 3^{1+4} : (Q_8 \times Q_8) : S_3 \cdot S_3$ and $|\mathcal{P}| = 98560$. Since $(t + 1)^3 > |\mathcal{P}|$ by Lemma 2.3(i), $t + 1 \geq 47$; however, G_P has no 2-transitive action on 47 or more elements, a contradiction. Thus $n = 4$, and unless $q = 2$ or $q = 3$, G_P is not solvable. This means that $\text{PSL}_2(q)^2$ must be in the kernel of the action. Since T_P is transitive on $\Gamma(P)$, this means that $t + 1 \leq 4(q + 1)$. Hence

$$\frac{q^4(q^2 - q + 1)(q^2 + 1)}{2} = |T : T_P| = |\mathcal{P}| = (s + 1)(st + 1) \leq (4q + 4)((4q + 3)^2 + 1),$$

which implies that $q = 2, 3$. These final cases are ruled out by calculation by examining the possible values of $t + 1$ and noting that $|\mathcal{P}| = (s + 1)(st + 1)$.

Assume now that T_P is a \mathcal{C}_2 -subgroup of type $\text{GL}_{n/2}(q^2).2$. Suppose that $t + 1 \neq \frac{q^n - 1}{q^2 - 1}$. Then by the Classification of Finite 2-Transitive Groups, $(n, q) = (4, 2)$ or $(4, 3)$ and $t + 1 = 6$. However, these cases are ruled out by examining $(s + 1)(5s + 1) = |\mathcal{P}| = |T : T_P|$. Thus $t + 1 = \frac{q^n - 1}{q^2 - 1}$, and so $t = q^2 \frac{q^{n-2} - 1}{q^2 - 1}$. Then $(s + 1)(st + 1) = |\mathcal{P}| = |T : T_P|$ is divisible by $q^{n^2/4}$. It implies that $s + 1$ is divisible by $q^{n^2/4}$ since $\gcd(st + 1, q) = 1$. Thus $s > t$, a contradiction.

Case 4: Assume that T_P is a \mathcal{C}_3 -subgroup, an extension field subgroup. By [1, Proposition 4.17] and Lemma 3.3, we have $T_P = \frac{1}{\gcd(n, q+1)} \text{GU}_{n/3}(q).3$ with $n/3 = 3$ and $q = 27$. Thus $t + 1 = |\Gamma(P)| = 27^3 + 1$, and $(s + 1)(st + 1) = |\mathcal{P}| = |T|/|T_P|$ forces $s > t$, which is a contradiction.

Case 5: Suppose that T_P is a \mathcal{C}_5 -subgroup. There are several candidates to be considered. If T_P is a \mathcal{C}_5 subgroup of type $\text{GU}_n(q_0)$, where $q = q_0^3$, then $n = 3$ and $t = q_0^3 = q$. Now $(s + 1)(st + 1) = |\mathcal{P}| = |T : T_P|$ is divisible by $q^3/q_0^3 = q^2$. It follows that $s + 1$ is divisible by q^2 , which contradicts $s \leq t$.

For other candidates, T_P is a symplectic group or an orthogonal group of dimension n . By Lemma 3.3, noticing that $P\Omega_3(q) \cong \mathrm{PSL}_2(q)$, $P\Omega_4^-(q) \cong \mathrm{PSL}_2(q^2)$, and $P\Omega_6^+(q) \cong \mathrm{PSL}_4(q)$, we conclude that

$$T_P = \mathrm{PSp}_n(2), P\Omega_3(q), P\Omega_4^-(q).[d] \text{ with } q \text{ odd, or } P\Omega_6^+(q),$$

where $d = 2$ or 4 .

For the first case where $T_P = \mathrm{PSp}_n(2)$, we have $t + 1 = |\Gamma(P)| = 2^{2m-1} \pm 2^{m-1}$, where $2m = n$. The number of points has the form

$$\begin{aligned} (s+1)(st+1) = |\mathcal{P}| = |T : T_P| &= \frac{2^{m(m-1)}(2^{2m-1} + 1)(2^{2m-3} + 1) \cdots (2+1)}{2^{m(m-1)+m^2}} = 2^{2m^2-m}. \end{aligned}$$

Since $|\mathcal{P}| < (t+1)^3$, it implies that $m \leq 3$. If $m = 3$, then a more precise calculation shows that $|\mathcal{P}| > (t+1)^3$, which is not possible. For $m = 2$, we have $T = \mathrm{PSU}_4(2)$, and $T_P = \mathrm{PSp}_4(2) \cong S_6$. This implies that $|\mathcal{P}| = |T : T_P| = 36$ and $t + 1 = 6$ or $t + 1 = 10$. Neither $(s+1)(5s+1) = 36$ nor $(s+1)(9s+1) = 36$ have integer solutions for s , a contradiction.

For the second case where $T = \mathrm{PSU}_3(q)$ and $T_P = P\Omega_3(q) \cong \mathrm{PSL}_2(q)$, we have $t + 1 = |\mathcal{P}| = q + 1$, and $(s+1)(st+1) = |\mathcal{P}| = |T : T_P|$ is divisible by q^2 . Then $t = q$, and it implies that $s + 1$ is divisible by q^2 , not possible.

Suppose that $T = \mathrm{PSU}_4(q)$ and $T_P = P\Omega_4^-(q).[d] \cong \mathrm{PSL}_2(q^2).[d]$, where q is odd and $d = (4, q+1)$. Then $t + 1 = |\Gamma(P)| = q^2 + 1$, and $(s+1)(st+1) = |\mathcal{P}|$ is divisible by q^4 . It implies that $s + 1$ is divisible by q^4 , which is not possible.

Assume that $T = \mathrm{PSU}_6(q)$ and $T_P = P\Omega_6^+(q).2 \cong \mathrm{PSL}_4(q).2$. Then $t + 1 = |\Gamma(P)| = (q^2 + 1)(q + 1)$, and $(s+1)(st+1) = |\mathcal{P}| = \frac{1}{2}q^9(q^5 + 1)(q^3 + 1)^2 > (t+1)^3$, a contradiction.

Case 6: Finally, suppose that T_P is a \mathcal{C}_6 -subgroup. Then

$$(T, T_P) = (\mathrm{PSU}_4(7), 2^4.\mathrm{Sp}_4(2)), (\mathrm{PSU}_4(3), 2^4.A_6), \text{ or } (\mathrm{PSU}_3(5), 3^2 : \mathrm{Q}_8),$$

by [1, Proposition 4.17(vii)]. A simple calculation shows that there is no proper integral solution to $(s+1)(st+1) = |T|/|T_P|$, which is a contradiction.

Therefore, the result holds for T_P any maximal geometric subgroup, as desired. \square

5.3. Symplectic groups. Symplectic groups give rise to two families of generalized quadrangles and a sporadic example.

PROPOSITION 5.5. *Assume Hypothesis 5.1. Assume that $T = \mathrm{soc}(G) = \mathrm{PSp}_{2n}(q)$ for any $n \geq 2, q \geq 2$ and the point stabilizer T_P is a maximal geometric subgroup. Then one of the following holds:*

- (i) \mathcal{Q} is the classical generalized quadrangle $W(3, q)$, or
- (ii) \mathcal{Q} is the classical generalized quadrangle $Q(4, q)$, or
- (iii) \mathcal{Q} is the classical generalized quadrangle $Q^-(5, 2)$, $T = \mathrm{PSp}_4(3) \cong \mathrm{PSU}_4(2)$, $T_P = 2^4.A_5$, $T_\ell = 2.(A_4 \times A_4).2$.

PROOF. By Corollary 4.7, the stabilizer of a point T_P satisfies $|T| < |T_P|^3$. The geometric subgroups satisfying this condition are listed in [1, Proposition 4.22], and we proceed down the list.

Case 1: We first consider the case when T_P is a parabolic subgroup of type P_k , where $0 < k \leq k + m = n$. Then

$$T_P = P_k = [q^{2nk - \frac{3k^2 - k}{2}}] : (\mathrm{GL}_k(q) \circ \mathrm{Sp}_{2n-2k}(q)),$$

and by Lemma 5.2,

$$|\mathcal{P}| = \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix}_q \prod_{i=1}^k (q^{n+1-i} + 1).$$

In particular, $(s+1)(st+1) = |\mathcal{P}| = |T : T_P|$ is coprime to q . Note that

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathcal{P}| &= \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix}_q \prod_{i=1}^k (q^{n+1-i} + 1) \\ &> \frac{q^{n-1} \cdot q^{n-2} \cdots q^{n-k}}{q^k \cdot q^{k-1} \cdots q^1} \cdot q^n \cdots q^{n-(k-1)} \\ &= q^{kn-k(k+1)/2-k(k+1)/2+kn-k(k-1)/2} \\ &= q^{2nk-k(3k+1)/2}. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, using the Classification of Finite 2-Transitive Groups, we see that one of the following must hold:

- (a) $T_P^{\Gamma(P)}$ is solvable;
- (b) $T_P^{\Gamma(P)} \triangleright q^{2m} : \text{Sp}_{2m}(q)$, and $t+1 = q^{2m}$;
- (c) $T_P^{\Gamma(P)} \triangleright q^k : \text{GL}_k(q)$, and $t+1 = q^k$;
- (d) $\text{soc}(T_P^{\Gamma(P)}) \cong \text{PSL}_k(q)$, and $t+1 = (q^k - 1)/(q - 1)$;
- (e) $\text{soc}(T_P^{\Gamma(P)}) \cong \text{Sp}_{2m}(2)$, and $t+1 = 2^{2m-1} \pm 2^{m-1}$.

We first examine case (a) and assume that $T_P^{\Gamma(P)}$ is solvable. Suppose further that $k, 2n - 2k \geq 2$. By Lemma 3.2, both $\text{PSL}_2(q)$ and $\text{PSp}_{2n-2k}(q)$ are composition factors of $G_{P,\ell}^{\Gamma(\ell)}$, which is impossible by the Classification of Finite 2-Transitive Groups. Thus we have either that $k = 1$ or $n = k$. If $n = k$, then $T_P = q^{n(n+1)/2} : \text{GL}_n(q)$ and by Lemma 2.3 (ii) we have

$$(t+1)^3 > |\mathcal{P}| = \prod_{i=1}^n (q^i + 1) > q^{n(n+1)/2},$$

and so $t+1 > q^{n(n+1)/6}$. On the other hand, since $n \geq 2$, $\text{PSL}_n(q)$ lies in $T_P^{[1]}$, and looking at the structure of T_P (and hence G_P), we see that $t < df(p^f - 1) \gcd(p^f - 1, n)$, where $q = p^f$ and $d = 2$ unless q is even and $n \geq 3$. Thus $p^{fn(n+1)/6} < 2nf(p^f - 1) < 2nfp^f$. If $n > 2$, then we must be in one of the following cases, which are each ruled out via inspection: $n = 4, p = 2, f = 1$; $n = 3$ and either $p = 2$ and $f \leq 4$, $p = 3$ and $f \leq 2$, or $p = 5$ and $f = 1$. Hence $n = 2$, $|\mathcal{P}| = (q+1)(q^2+1)$, and $T_P = q^3 : \frac{1}{\gcd(2, q-1)} \text{GL}_2(q)$. However, this still means that $s \geq q+1$ since $\text{PSL}_2(q)$ is a section of $G_{P,\ell}^{\Gamma(\ell)}$ (unless $q = 5, q = 7$, or $q = 9$, which are ruled out by inspection), this means by Lemma 2.3(ii) that

$$(q+1)(q^2+1) = |\mathcal{P}| > (q+2)^3,$$

a contradiction.

Hence we have $k = 1$ and $|\mathcal{P}| = (q^{2n} - 1)/(q - 1)$. Assume first that $q > 2$. If $n - 1 \geq 2$, then $\text{PSp}_{2n-2}(q)$ is a composition factor of $G_{P,\ell}^{\Gamma(\ell)}$ and $s \geq (q^{2n-2} - 1)/(q - 1)$. However, by Lemma 2.3(ii),

$$\frac{q^{2n} - 1}{q - 1} = |\mathcal{P}| > s^2(t+1) > \left(\frac{q^{2n-2} - 1}{q - 1} \right)^3,$$

which implies that

$$q^{2n+2} > (q-1)^2(q^{2n} - 1) > (q^{2n-2} - 1)^3 > q^{3(2n-3)},$$

which only holds when $n \leq 2$. If $n = 2$, then $|\mathcal{P}| = (q^4 - 1)/(q - 1)$ and $\text{PSL}_2(q)$ is a composition factor of $G_{P,\ell}^{\Gamma(\ell)}$, which implies that $s \geq q+1$ (unless $q = 5, 7, 9$, which are ruled out by inspection). However, this means that

$$q^3 + q^2 + q + 1 = |\mathcal{P}| = (s+1)(st+1) \geq (q+2)((q+1)^2 + 1),$$

a contradiction. Finally, we assume that $q = 2$. If $n - 1 \geq 3$, then proceeding as above we have

$$2^{2n} > 2^{2n} - 1 = |\mathcal{P}| > s^2(t+1) > 2^{3n-6}(2^{n-1} - 1)^3 \geq 2^{6n-12},$$

and so $n < 3$, a contradiction. If $n = 3$, then $(s+1)(st+1) = |\mathcal{P}| = 63$, which has no solutions in integers satisfying $s \leq t \leq s^2$. Finally, if $n = 2$, then $T = \mathrm{Sp}_4(2) \cong S_6$, and $|\mathcal{P}| = 15$, which implies that $s = t = 2$, and $\mathcal{Q} = \mathrm{W}(3, 2)$, the unique generalized quadrangle of order $(2, 2)$ (see Lemma 2.5).

For case (b), $t+1 = q^{2m}$, and $(t+1)^3 = q^{6(n-k)}$. Since $|\mathcal{P}| < (t+1)^3$ by Lemma 2.3(i), this implies that $2nk - k(3k+1)/2 < 6(n-k)$. If $k-2 > 0$, then

$$n < \frac{3k^2 - 11k}{6(k-2)} < \frac{3k^2 - 11k + 10}{6(k-2)} = \frac{3k-5}{6} < k,$$

a contradiction. Hence $k \leq 2$. However, if $k \leq 2$, then $s^2(t+1) < |\mathcal{P}|$ forces $s^2 < t$, a contradiction.

Assume that case (c) occurs. Then $t+1 = q^k$, and $(t+1)^3 = q^{3k}$ and so $2nk - k(3k+1)/2 < 3k$, which implies that

$$k \leq n < \frac{3k+7}{4},$$

which holds only if $k \leq n < 7$. However, as above, in this case we have $(q-1) \cdot (\mathrm{PGL}_5(q) \times \mathrm{PSp}_{2n-10}(q)) \leq T_{P,\ell}$, where here ℓ is a line incident with P . Unless $k = 2$ and $q = 3$ and $T_\ell \cong 2 \cdot (\mathrm{PSp}_2(3) \times \mathrm{PSp}_{2n-2}(3))$, we have that T_ℓ is a subgroup of a group isomorphic to T_P and q divides $s+1$, a contradiction since $|\mathcal{P}| = (s+1)(st+1)$ is coprime to q . If $k = 2$ and $q = 3$, then the full subgroup $[3^{2n-5}] \leq T_P^{\Gamma(P)}$, which has socle isomorphic to 3^4 . This means that $n \leq 4$, and the remaining options are ruled out via inspection of the specific groups.

In case (d), $t+1 = (q^k - 1)/(q-1) < q^k$, and we know immediately as in cases above that $k \leq n < 7$. In fact, using the slightly better bound of $(t+1)^3 < q^{3k-1}$, we obtain that $n < (3k^2 + 7k - 2)/(4k)$, which implies that $2 \leq k = n \leq 6$. If $k = n \geq 5$, then $s(t+1)^2 > |\mathcal{P}|$, a contradiction to Lemma 2.3(ii). If $n = k = 2$, then $t+1 = q+1$ and $|\mathcal{P}| = (q+1)(q^2+1)$, which forces $s = q$. Examining the possible maximal subgroups of $\mathrm{PSp}_4(q)$ [5], we see that the only possibility is the classical generalized quadrangle $\mathrm{W}(3, q)$ or its dual, the classical generalized quadrangle $\mathrm{Q}(4, q)$. If $k = n = 3$, then $t+1 = q^2 + q + 1$ and $|\mathcal{P}| = (q+1)(q^2+1)(q^3+1)$. By Lemma 2.3(ii), $s(t+1)^2 > |\mathcal{P}|$, which implies that $s > q^2 - q$. Moreover, $(s+1)(st+1) = |\mathcal{P}|$ implies that q divides s . Since $s \leq t = q^2 + q$, this implies that either $s = q^2$ or $s = t = q^2 + q$. If $s = q^2$, then $(q^2+1)(q^4+q^3+1) = (s+1)(st+1) = |\mathcal{P}| = (q^2+1)(q^4+q^3+q+1)$, a contradiction. If $s = t$, then $(q+1)(q^2+1)(q^3+1) = |\mathcal{P}| = (t+1)(t^2+1) \equiv 1 \pmod{q+1}$, a contradiction. Finally, if $k = n = 4$, then $t+1 = (q^4 - 1)/(q-1)$ and $|\mathcal{P}| = (q+1)(q^2+1)(q^3+1)(q^4+1)$. By Lemma 2.3(ii), $s(t+1)^2 > |\mathcal{P}|$, which implies that $t \geq s > q^4 - q^3 + q - 1$. This only holds when $q = 2$, and examination of the specific group $\mathrm{Sp}_8(2)$ rules it out.

Finally, for case (e), $q = 2$ and $t+1 = 2^{2(n-k)-1} \pm 2^{n-k-1}$, then $(t+1)^3 < 2^{6(n-k)}$, and $2nk - k - k(k-1) - k(k+1)/2 < 6(n-k)$ implies that $k = 1, 2$. If $k = 1$, then $2^{2n} > 2^{2n} - 1 = |\mathcal{P}| > (t+1)^2 > 2^{4n-7}$, which implies that $n < 3.5$. However, this implies that $m = n-1 = 2$, and we must have $m \geq 3$ for this 2-transitive action, a contradiction. Thus $k = 2$, $t+1 = 2^{2n-5} \pm 2^{n-3}$, and $|\mathcal{P}| = \frac{1}{3}(2^{2n}-1)(2^{2n-2}-1)$. We know that $ts^2 + (t+1)s + 1 = |\mathcal{P}|$ and that s is an integer; hence the discriminant $(t+1)^2 - 4t(1-|\mathcal{P}|)$ must be a perfect square. When $n \geq 5$, the discriminant divided by 2^{13} is $1 \pm 2^{n-3} + 307 \cdot 2^{2n-9} \pm 77 \cdot 2^{3n-10} - 1181 \cdot 2^{4n-13} \pm 2^{5n-6} + 4^{3n-4}$, so it is not a square for $n \geq 5$. For $n = 2, 3, 4$, none of the values of the discriminant are perfect squares, a contradiction. Hence T_P is a maximal parabolic subgroup only when \mathcal{Q} is classical.

Case 2: Next, have that T_P is a \mathcal{C}_1 -subgroup isomorphic to $\mathrm{gcd}(2, q-1) \cdot (\mathrm{PSp}_k(q) \times \mathrm{PSp}_{2n-k}(q))$, where k is even. Since T_P has a 2-transitive action, this implies that either $q = 2$, $k = 2$, or $2n - k = 2$. Note that $k \leq n$ and $2n - k = 2$ imply that $k = 2$, so whenever $q \neq 2$ we may assume that $k = 2$. Except for the specific exception $n = 2$ and $q = 3$, by Lemma 3.3 (iv) we have that $t+1 \geq (q^{2n-2} - 1)/(q-1)$. On the other hand, except for the specific exceptions when $q = 4, 5, 8, 9, 11$, we also have $t+1 = q+1$, which implies that $2n - 2 \leq 2$, i.e., $n = k = 2$. If $n = k = 2$ and $t = q$, then $|T| = |T_P|(s+1)(st+1)$ implies that q^2 divides $s+1$, a contradiction to $s \leq t$, and the exceptions above are ruled out by inspection. If $q = 2$,

then $T_P \cong \mathrm{Sp}_k(2) \times \mathrm{Sp}_{2n-k}(2)$, leaving the following possibilities for $t+1$: $2^{k-1} \pm 2^{k/2-1}$ and $2^{2n-k-1} \pm 2^{n-k/2-1}$. In any case, $t+1 < 2^{2n-k}$, and, by [1, Corollary 4.3], $|\mathcal{P}| = |T : T_P| > 2^{2nk-k^2-1}$. Thus Lemma 2.3 (ii) implies that $2nk - k^2 - 1 < 6n - 3k$. If $k > 3$, then this implies that

$$k \leq n < \frac{k^2 - 3k + 1}{2k - 6} = \frac{k}{2} + \frac{1}{2k - 6} < \frac{k}{2} + 1,$$

a contradiction. Since $k \leq 3$ is even, we have $k = 2$. We note, however, in this situation that $T_\ell > T_{P,\ell} \geq \mathrm{Sp}_2(2) \times \mathrm{P}\Omega_{2n-2}^\epsilon(2)$. This implies that $T_\ell \cong T_P$ and $s = t$; however, then $s^2(t+1) > |\mathcal{P}|$, a contradiction to Lemma 2.1.

Case 3: Suppose that T_P is a \mathcal{C}_2 -subgroup of type $\mathrm{Sp}_{2n/k}(q) \mathrm{wr} S_k$, where $2n/k$ is even and $k \geq 2$. In particular, this means that $\mathrm{Sp}_{2n/k}(q)$ is not solvable. Note that T_P has k composition factors isomorphic to $\mathrm{PSp}_{2n/k}(q)$, and, since $\mathrm{Sp}_{2n/k}(q)^k$ is a normal subgroup of T_P , either all are composition factors of $G_P^{\Gamma(P)}$ or all are composition factors of $G_{P,\ell}^{\Gamma(\ell)}$. In either case, there is no such 2-transitive group, a contradiction.

We next assume that T_P is a \mathcal{C}_2 -subgroup isomorphic to $(q-1)/2 \cdot \mathrm{PGL}_n(q).2$, where q is odd. In this case, after ruling out the few sporadic possibilities for (n, q) via inspection, we have that $t+1 = (q^n - 1)/(q - 1) < q^n$. By [1, Lemma 4.2, Corollary 4.3], we have that $|\mathcal{P}| > q^{n^2+n-3}$. This implies that $n^2 + n - 3 < 3n$, a contradiction for $n \geq 3$. If $n = 2$, then $t+1 = q+1$; however, this is a contradiction to $(t+1)^3 > |\mathcal{P}| = |T : T_P|$.

Case 4: Suppose that T_P is a \mathcal{C}_3 -subgroup. By [1, Proposition 4.22] and Lemma 3.3, we have

$$(T, T_P) = (\mathrm{PSp}_4(q), \mathrm{PSp}_2(q^2)), (\mathrm{PSp}_6(q), \mathrm{PSp}_2(q^3)), \text{ or } (\mathrm{PSU}_6(q), \mathrm{PSU}_3(q)).$$

In the case where $T_P = \mathrm{PSp}_2(q^2) \cong \mathrm{PSL}_2(q^2)$, the number of points $(s+1)(st+1) = |\mathcal{P}| = |T : T_P| = q^2(q^2 - 1)$, and either the valency $t+1 = |\Gamma(P)| = q^2 + 1$, or $q = 2$ or 3 , and $t+1 = 6$. For the former, $st+1 = sq^2 + 1$ is coprime to q , and hence $s+1$ is divisible by q^2 . Since $s \leq t$, we have $s = q^2$ or $q^2 - 1$. It implies that $(s+1)(st+1) < q^2(q^2 - 1) = |\mathcal{P}|$, which is a contradiction. Therefore, $q = 2$ or 3 , $t = 5$, and $T = \mathrm{PSp}_4(2)$ or $\mathrm{PSp}_4(3)$. If $q = 2$, then

$$|\mathcal{P}| = |T : T_P| = 12 < 25 = (t+1)^2,$$

a contradiction to Lemma 2.3 (ii). If $q = 3$, then

$$(s+1)(5s+1) = |\mathcal{P}| = 72,$$

which has no integral solutions.

For the second case, $(s+1)(st+1) = |T : T_P|$ is divisible by $q^{9-3} = q^6$, and either $t+1 = q^3 + 1$, or $q = 2$, and $t+1 = 28$. For the former, $\gcd(st+1, q) = 1$, and so $s+1$ is divisible by q^6 , which contradicts the assumption $s \leq t$. Thus $q = 2$, and $T = \mathrm{PSp}_6(2)$. This means that

$$(s+1)(27s+1) = |\mathcal{P}| = 2880,$$

which has no integral solutions.

In the third case where $T_P = \mathrm{PSU}_3(q)$, we have $t+1 = q^3+1$, and $t = q^3$. Now $(s+1)(st+1) = |T : T_P|$ is divisible by $q^{15-3} = q^{12}$. It implies that $s+1$ is divisible by q^{12} , which is a contradiction since $s \leq t$.

Case 5: Let T_P be a \mathcal{C}_5 -subgroup. By Lemma 3.3, the only possibility is $T_P = \mathrm{Sp}_{2m}(2)$, with $q = 2^f$. The valency is $t+1 = |\Gamma(P)| = 2^{2m-1} \pm 2^{m-1}$, and the number of points $(s+1)(st+1) = |\mathcal{P}| = |T : T_P|$ is divisible by $q^{m^2}/2^{m^2} = (2^{f-1})^{m^2}$. Since $|\mathcal{P}| < (t+1)^3$, we conclude that $f = 2$ and $m = 2$, namely, $T = \mathrm{PSp}_4(4)$ and $T_P = \mathrm{PSp}_4(2)$. In this case, $t+1 = 6$ or 10 , and $|\mathcal{P}| = |T : T_P| = 1360 > 10^3$ by the ATLAS [10], which is a contradiction.

Case 6: Let T_P be a \mathcal{C}_6 -subgroup. By [1, Proposition 4.22] and noticing that $\Omega_4^-(2) \cong \mathrm{SL}_2(4) \cong A_5$, since T_P has a 2-transitive permutation representation,

$$(T, T_P) = (\mathrm{PSp}_4(7), 2^4.S_5), (\mathrm{PSp}_4(5), 2^4.A_5), \text{ or } (\mathrm{PSp}_4(3), 2^4.A_5).$$

In each of these three cases, the valency $t + 1 = |\Gamma(\alpha)|$ equals 5, 6 or 16.

Suppose that $T = \text{PSp}_4(7)$. Then $(s + 1)(st + 1) = |\mathcal{P}| = |T : T_P|$ is larger than 16^3 , and so $|\mathcal{P}| > (t + 1)^3$, which is contradiction to Lemma 2.3.

In the case where $T = \text{PSp}_4(5)$, we have $(s + 1)(st + 1) = |\mathcal{P}| = |T : T_P| = 3 \cdot 5^3 \cdot 13$. Since $|\mathcal{P}| < (t + 1)^3$, it implies that $t + 1 = 16$, and $t = 15$. Thus $st + 1$ is coprime to 15, and so $s + 1$ is divisible by $3 \cdot 5^3$, which contradicts the assumption $s \leq t$.

We therefore have $T = \text{PSp}_4(3) \cong \text{PSU}_4(2)$. Furthermore, $(s + 1)(st + 1) = |\mathcal{P}| = |T : T_P| = 27$, which implies that $s + 1 = 3$ and $st + 1 = 9$, so $s = 2$ and $t = 4$. By Proposition 5.4, we conclude that \mathcal{Q} is $\text{Q}^-(5, 2)$, $T_P = 2^4.A_5$, and $T_\ell = 2.(A_4 \times A_4).2$.

Case 7: Let T_P be a \mathcal{C}_8 -subgroup. Hence q is even, and, since $G_P^{\Gamma(P)}$ is 2-transitive, $n = 2$ and either $T_P = \Omega_4^+(q) \cong \text{SL}_2(q) \circ \text{SL}_2(q)$ or $T_P = \Omega_4^-(q) \cong \text{PSL}_2(q^2)$ or $n = 3$ and $T_P = \text{P}\Omega_6^+(q) \cong \text{PSL}_4(q)$. If $T_P = \Omega_4^+(q)$, then unless $q = 4, 8$, we have $t + 1 = q + 1$. On the other hand, $\text{SL}_2(q)$ must be a composition factor of $G_{P,\ell}^{\Gamma(\ell)}$, which implies that $s + 1 \geq q^2 > t + 1$, a contradiction. The cases $q = 4, 8$ are ruled out by inspection. If $T_P = \Omega_4^-(q)$, then unless $q = 2$ (which is ruled out by inspection), $t + 1 = q^2 + 1$. On the other hand, $|T| = |T_P|(s + 1)(st + 1)$ implies that q^2 divides $s + 1 \leq t + 1 = q^2 + 1$, which implies that $s + 1 = q^2$. However, $|\text{Sp}_4(q)| \neq q^4(q^4 - 1)(q^4 - q^2 + 1)$, a contradiction. Finally, if $T_P = \text{P}\Omega_6^+(q)$, then $t + 1 = (q^4 - 1)/(q - 1)$ unless $q = 2$ (which is ruled out by inspection). On the other hand, $|T| = |T_P|(s + 1)(st + 1)$ implies that q^3 divides $s + 1 \leq t + 1 = q^3 + q^2 + q + 1$, which implies that $s + 1 = q^3$, which is a contradiction to $|\text{Sp}_6(q)| = |T_P|(s + 1)(st + 1)$ as above.

Therefore, if T_P is a maximal geometric subgroup, then \mathcal{Q} must be classical, as desired. \square

5.4. Orthogonal groups. We first recall some isomorphism relations between some small dimensional groups (see [22, Prop. 2.9.1]):

$$\begin{aligned} \text{For } q \text{ odd, } \Omega_3(q) &\cong \text{PSL}_2(q), \\ \text{O}_2^\pm(q) &\cong \text{D}_{2(q \mp 1)}, \\ \Omega_4^+(q) &\cong \text{SL}_2(q) \circ \text{SL}_2(q), \\ \Omega_4^-(q) &\cong \text{PSL}_2(q^2), \\ \text{P}\Omega_6^+(q) &\cong \text{PSL}_4(q). \end{aligned}$$

PROPOSITION 5.6. *Assume Hypothesis 5.1. Assume that $T = \text{soc}(G)$ is a simple orthogonal group of dimension at least 7. Then the point stabilizer T_P cannot be a maximal geometric subgroup.*

PROOF. Let \mathcal{Q} be of order (s, t) . Without loss of generality, assume that $s \leq t$. Let $T = \text{P}\Omega_n^\epsilon(q)$, where $n \geq 7$. By Corollary 4.7, the stabilizer of a point T_P satisfies $|T| < |T_P|^3$. The geometric subgroups satisfying this condition are listed in [1, Proposition 4.23], and we proceed down the list.

Case 1: Assume first that T_P is a stabilizer of a non-singular subspace of dimension $2k$, where $k \leq n/2$. Since G_P has a 2-transitive representation, we have

- (a) if $n = 2m + 1$, then either
 - $n = 7$, and $T_P = \text{O}_4^-(q) \times \text{O}_3(q)$, or $\text{O}_4^+(q) \times \text{O}_3(q)$, or $\text{O}_6(q)$, or
 - $n = 9$, and $T_P = \text{O}_6^+(q) \times \text{O}_3(q)$;
- (b) if $n = 2m$ and $T = \text{P}\Omega_{2m}^-(q)$, then either
 - $n = 8$, and $T_P = \text{O}_4^+(q) \times \text{O}_4^-(q)$, or $\text{O}_6^+(q) \times \text{O}_2^-(q)$, or
 - $n = 10$, and $T_P = \text{O}_6^+(q) \times \text{O}_4^-(q)$.
- (c) if $n = 2m$ and $T = \text{P}\Omega_{2m}^+(q)$, then either
 - $n = 8$, and $T_P = \text{O}_4^-(q) \times \text{O}_4^-(q)$, or
 - $n = 12$, and $T_P = \text{O}_6^+(q) \times \text{O}_6^+(q)$.

We proceed uniformly in each case. Except for the finite number of cases when the action of $T_P^{\Gamma(P)}$ is not the natural action of $\text{PSL}_n(q)$ on 1-dimensional projective subspaces (each of

TABLE 5. Ruling out examples for Case 1 of Proposition 5.6.

n	T_P	$t + 1$	$ T _q$	$ T_P _q$	$(s + 1)_q$
7	$O_4^-(q) \times O_3(q)$	$q^2 + 1$	q^9	q^3	q^6
7	$O_4^+(q) \times O_3(q)$	$q + 1$	q^9	q^3	q^6
7	$O_6^+(q)$	$q^3 + q^2 + q + 1$	q^9	q^6	q^3
8	$O_4^-(q) \times O_4^+(q)$	$q^2 + 1$	q^{12}	q^4	q^8
8	$O_6^+(q) \times O_2^-(q)$	$q^3 + q^2 + q + 1$	q^{12}	q^6	q^6
8	$O_4^-(q) \times O_4^-(q)$	$q^2 + 1$	q^{12}	q^4	q^8
9	$O_6^+(q) \times O_3(q)$	$q^3 + q^2 + q + 1$	q^{16}	q^7	q^9
10	$O_6^+(q) \times O_4^-(q)$	$q^3 + q^2 + q + 1$	q^{20}	q^8	q^{12}
12	$O_6^+(q) \times O_6^+(q)$	$q^3 + q^2 + q + 1$	q^{30}	q^{12}	q^{18}

which is ruled out by inspection), we have $t + 1$ as in Table 5. However, this means that q divides t , and since $|T| = |T_P|(s + 1)(st + 1)$, we have $(s + 1)_q = |T|_q/|T_P|_q$ as in Table 5. In each case except $n = 7$ and $T_P = O_6^+(q)$, this implies that $s > t$, a contradiction. When $n = 7$ and $T_P = O_6^+(q)$, since $s \leq t$, we have $s + 1 = q^3$. However, this implies that

$$|P\Omega_7(q)| = |\Omega_6(q)| \cdot q^3((q^3 - 1)(q^3 + q^2 + q) + 1),$$

a contradiction.

Case 2: Let T_P be the stabilizer P_k of a totally singular k -space. Consider first the case $n = 2d + 1$. Noticing the isomorphisms listed at the beginning of this subsection, the possible candidates are as follows:

$k = d$ and $T_P = q^{d(d-1)/2} \cdot q^d \cdot \text{GL}_d(q)$, or

$k = d - 1$ and $T_P = q^{(d-1)(d-2)/2} \cdot q^{3(d-1)} \cdot (\text{GL}_{d-1}(q) \times O_3(q))$.

By Lemma 5.2, we have:

$$|\mathcal{P}| = \begin{bmatrix} d \\ k \end{bmatrix}_q \prod_{i=1}^k (q^{d+1-i} + 1) = \frac{(q^{2d} - 1) \cdots (q^{2(d-k+1)} - 1)}{(q^k - 1) \cdots (q - 1)} > \frac{q^{2d-1} \cdots q^{2d-2k+1}}{q^k \cdots q} = q^{2dk - \frac{k(3k-1)}{2}}.$$

On the other hand, examining the structure of T_P we note that $t + 1 \leq q^k$. Hence by Lemma 2.3(ii) we have

$$2dk - \frac{k(3k-1)}{2} < 3k,$$

which implies that

$$4d < 3k + 5.$$

Since $k \leq d$, this implies that $d < 5$ and hence $d = 3, 4$. Substituting these values back into $4d < 3k + 5$ also yields $k = d$, and hence $T_P = q^{d(d-1)/2} \cdot q^d \cdot \text{GL}_d(q)$ for $3 \leq k = d \leq 4$.

Suppose first that $k = d = 3$. Note that $t + 1 = q^3$ or $q^2 + q + 1$ and

$$(s + 1)(st + 1) = |\mathcal{P}| = (q^3 + 1)(q^2 + 1)(q + 1).$$

By Lemma 2.2, since $s + 1$ is coprime to q , it follows that q^6 must divide $|T_\ell|$, which implies that T_ℓ is a \mathcal{C}_1 -subgroup. Note that $T_\ell \neq \Omega_6^\pm(q)$ since we have a contradiction to Lemma 3.3 in the “−” case and $s > t$ in the “+” case. This implies that T_ℓ is also a parabolic subgroup. Since $s \leq t$, $|T_P| \geq |T_\ell|$, and so $T_\ell = P_2$ or P_3 . If $T_\ell \cong T_P$, then Lemma 2.2 implies that $s + 1 = t + 1 = q^2 + q + 1$ since $s + 1$ is coprime to q . On the other hand, this implies that

$$(q^3 + 1)(q^2 + 1)(q + 1) = |\mathcal{P}| = (q^2 + q + 1)((q^2 + q)^2 + 1),$$

which has no real roots for $q \geq 3$. Hence $T_\ell = P_2$. This implies that $|\mathcal{L}| = (q^6 - 1)(q^2 + 1)/(q - 1)$ is coprime to q by Lemma 5.2, and so $t + 1 = q^2 + q + 1$. Hence

$$(q^2 + q + 1)(s(q^2 + q) + 1) = |\mathcal{L}| = (q^6 - 1)(q^2 + 1)/(q - 1),$$

which implies that $s = (q^4 + q^2 + q)/(q + 1) > q^2 + q = t$, a final contradiction.

Suppose now that $k = d = 4$. Thus $t + 1 = q^4$ or $(q^4 - 1)/(q - 1)$ and

$$|\mathcal{P}| = (q^4 + 1)(q^3 + 1)(q^2 + 1)(q + 1)$$

by Lemma 5.2. If $t + 1 = (q^4 - 1)/(q - 1)$, then $(t + 1)^3 < |\mathcal{P}|$, a contradiction to Lemma 2.3 (ii). Hence $t + 1 = q^4$. In this case, Lemma 2.1(ii) implies that $(s + q^4 - 1)$ divides $s(q^4 - 1)q^4(s + 1)$. Now, $s(q^4 - 1)q^4(s + 1) - (s + q^4 - 1)(sq^4(q^4 - 1) + q^4(q^4 - 1)) = -2q^4(q^4 - 1)$, so $s + q^4 - 1$ must divide $2q^4(q^4 - 1)$. Examining $(s + 1)(st + 1) = |\mathcal{P}|$, we see that q divides s^2 , and so q is coprime to $s + q^4 - 1$, and $s + q^4 - 1$ must divide $2(q^4 - 1)$. Thus for some positive integer m , $m(s + q^4 - 1) = 2(q^4 - 1)$ and $ms = (2 - m)(q^4 - 1)$. This implies that $m = 1$ and $s = t$, but then $s^2(t + 1) > |\mathcal{P}|$, a contradiction to Lemma 2.3(ii).

Next we consider the case $n = 2d$ and $T = \text{P}\Omega_{2d}^-(q)$. Upon consideration of the isomorphisms listed at the beginning of this subsection, the possible candidates are as follows:

$$k = d - 1 \text{ and } T_P = q^{(d-1)(d-2)/2} \cdot q^{2(d-1)} \cdot (\text{GL}_{d-1}(q) \times \text{O}_2^-(q)), \text{ or}$$

$$k = d - 2 \text{ and } T_P = q^{(d-2)(d-3)/2} \cdot q^{4(d-2)} \cdot (\text{GL}_{d-2}(q) \times \text{O}_4^-(q)).$$

We start as in the $n = 2d + 1$ case and find by Lemma 5.2 that

$$|\mathcal{P}| > q^{2dk - \frac{(3k-2)(k+1)}{2}}.$$

Noting again that $t + 1 \leq q^k$, by Lemma 2.3 (ii) we have $4d < 3k + 7$. Since $k \leq d - 1$, this means that $4d < 3(d - 1) + 7$ and $d \leq 3$, a contradiction to $n \geq 7$.

Finally, we consider the case $n = 2d$ and $T = \text{P}\Omega_{2d}^+(q)$. Noticing the isomorphisms listed at the beginning of this subsection, the possible candidates are as follows:

$$k = d \text{ and } T_P = q^{d(d-1)/2} \cdot \frac{1}{q-1} \text{GL}_d(q), \text{ or}$$

$$k = d - 2 \text{ and } T_P = q^{(d-2)(d-3)/2} \cdot q^{4(d-2)} \cdot (\text{GL}_{d-2}(q) \times \text{O}_4^+(q)), \text{ or}$$

$$k = d - 3 \text{ and } T_P = q^{(d-3)(d-4)/2} \cdot q^{6(d-3)} \cdot (\text{GL}_{d-3}(q) \times \text{O}_6^+(q)).$$

We start again as in the $n = 2d + 1$ case and find by Lemma 5.2 that

$$|\mathcal{P}| > q^{2dk - \frac{3k(k+1)}{2}}.$$

Noting again that $t + 1 \leq q^k$, by Lemma 2.3 (ii) we have $4d < 3k + 9$. If $k \leq d - 2$, then $4d < 3d + 3$, a contradiction to $d \geq 4$. Hence we have $k = d$ and $4 \leq k = d \leq 8$. In each case, $t + 1 = q^d$ or $t + 1 = (q^d - 1)/(q - 1)$ and

$$|\mathcal{P}| = 2(q^d + 1)(q^{d-1} + 1) \cdots (q + 1).$$

We rule out $k = d = 7$ and $k = d = 8$ by noting that

$$(t + 1)^3 \leq q^{3d} < |\mathcal{P}|,$$

a contradiction to Lemma 2.3 (ii).

Suppose that $k = d = 4$. If $t + 1 = q^4$, then $(t + 1)^2 > |\mathcal{P}|$, a contradiction to Lemma 2.3 (ii). Hence $t + 1 = q^3 + q^2 + q + 1$, and by Lemma 2.2, $|T_\ell|_q = q^{12}$ and T_ℓ is a parabolic subgroup. Since $s \leq t$, $|T_P| \geq |T_\ell|$, and $k \neq 3$, we have $T_P \cong T_\ell$ or $T_\ell = P_2$. If $T_\ell = P_2$, since $s^2 \geq t$, we see that $s + 1 = q^2$, which is a contradiction since $|\mathcal{P}| = (s + 1)(st + 1)$ is coprime to q . If $T_P \cong T_\ell$, we see that $s + 1 = t + 1$ by Lemma 2.2, a contradiction to $|\mathcal{P}| = (s + 1)(st + 1)$ since $|\mathcal{P}| \equiv 2 \pmod{q}$ but $(s + 1)(st + 1) \equiv 1 \pmod{q}$.

Suppose that $k = d = 5$. If $t + 1 = q^5$, then since $|\mathcal{P}|$ is coprime to q by Lemma 2.2, we see that $|T_\ell|_q = q^{15}$. However, this and Lemma 3.3 rule out all possible maximal subgroups (see [5, Tables 8.66, 8.67]). Hence $t + 1 = (q^5 - 1)/(q - 1)$. We reach a contradiction by precisely the same reasons as the case $k = d = 4$.

Finally, suppose that $k = d = 6$. First, if $t + 1 = (q^6 - 1)/(q - 1)$, then $(t + 1)^3 < |\mathcal{P}|$, a contradiction to Lemma 2.3 (ii). Second, if $t + 1 = q^6$, then since $|\mathcal{P}|$ is coprime to q by Lemma 2.2, $|T_\ell|_q = q^{24}$. However, this and Lemma 3.3 rule out all possible maximal subgroups (see [5, Tables 8.82, 8.83]).

Case 3: Suppose that T_P is a \mathcal{C}_2 -subgroup. Then

(a) $T = \text{P}\Omega_7(q)$, and $T_P = \text{O}_3(q) \text{ wr } S_2$;

- (b) $T = \text{P}\Omega_9(q)$, and $T_P = \text{O}_4^\pm(q) \text{ wr } S_2$;
- (c) $T = \text{P}\Omega_{13}(q)$, and $T_P = \text{O}_6^+(q) \text{ wr } S_2$;
- (d) $T = \text{P}\Omega_8^-(q)$, and $T_P = \text{O}_4^\pm(q) \text{ wr } S_2$;
- (d) $T = \text{P}\Omega_8^+(q)$, and $T_P = \text{O}_4^\pm(q) \text{ wr } S_2$;
- (d) $T = \text{P}\Omega_{12}^\pm(q)$, and $T_P = \text{O}_6^+(q) \text{ wr } S_2$.

In particular, in each case $\text{O}_k^\epsilon(q)$ is not solvable. Note that T_P has two composition factors isomorphic to $\text{P}\Omega_k^\epsilon(q)$, and, since $\text{O}_k^\epsilon(q) \times \text{O}_k^\epsilon(q)$ is a normal subgroup of T_P , either all are composition factors of $G_P^{\Gamma(P)}$ or all are composition factors of $G_{P,\ell}^{\Gamma(\ell)}$. In either case, there is no such 2-transitive group, a contradiction.

Case 4: Let T_P is a \mathcal{C}_3 -subgroup. By [1, Proposition 4.23], we have the candidates

- (a) $T = \text{P}\Omega_8^+(q)$, and $T_P = \text{O}_4^+(q^2)$;
- (b) $T = \text{P}\Omega_8^-(q)$, and $T_P = \text{O}_4^-(q^2)$;
- (c) $T = \text{P}\Omega_{12}^+(q)$, and $T_P = \text{O}_6^+(q^2)$.

TABLE 6. Ruling out examples for Case 4 of Proposition 5.6.

n	T_P	$t+1$	$ T _q$	$ T_P _q$	$(s+1)_q$
8	$\text{O}_4^+(q^2)$	q^2+1	q^{12}	q^4	q^8
8	$\text{O}_4^-(q^2)$	q^4+1	q^{12}	q^4	q^8
12	$\text{O}_6^+(q^2)$	$(q^8-1)/(q^2-1)$	q^{30}	q^{12}	q^{18}

We proceed uniformly in each case. We have $t+1$ as in Table 6 except possibly for the cases $q=2,3$ when $n=8$ and $T_P = \text{O}_4^+(q^2)$, and these are ruled out by inspection. However, this means that q divides t , and since $|T| = |T_P|(s+1)(st+1)$, we have $(s+1)_q = |T|_q/|T_P|_q$ as in Table 6. In each case, this implies that $s > t$, a contradiction.

Case 5: If T_P is a \mathcal{C}_4 -subgroup, then $n=8$ and $T_P = \text{Sp}_4(2) \times \text{Sp}_2(2)$ or $n=12$ and $\text{Sp}_6(2) \times \text{Sp}_2(2)$. In each case, we have $t+1 = 2^{n/2-1} \pm 2^{n/4-1}$ and $(s+1)(st+1) = |\mathcal{P}| = |\text{Sp}_n(2) : \text{Sp}_{n/2} \times \text{Sp}_2(2)|$ implies $s > t$, a contradiction.

Case 6: The subgroup T_P is not a \mathcal{C}_5 -subgroup since G_P has a 2-transitive permutation representation.

Case 7: For the case that we have a \mathcal{C}_6 -subgroup, we have $T = \text{P}\Omega_8^+(3)$, and $T_P = 2^6.\text{O}_6^+(2)$. However, $(t+1)^3 \leq 2^{18} < |T : T_P| = |\mathcal{P}|$, a contradiction to Lemma 2.3 (ii).

Case 8: Finally, for \mathcal{C}_7 -subgroups, we have $T = \text{P}\Omega_8^+(q)$, and $T_P = \text{Sp}_2(q) \text{ wr } S_3$ with $q \leq 2^7$ even. However, this implies that either $G_P^{\Gamma(P)}$ or $G_{P,\ell}^{\Gamma(\ell)}$ has three composition factors isomorphic to $\text{PSp}_2(q)$, a contradiction.

□

6. \mathcal{C}_9 -subgroups of classical groups

PROPOSITION 6.1. *Assume Hypothesis 5.1. Then the point stabilizer T_P cannot be a \mathcal{C}_9 -subgroup.*

PROOF. From [1, Proposition 4.28], we list the possibilities in Table 7 and apply the simple inequality from Lemma 2.3(i). We then look at the left-over cases, and we can solve for s , since $|T : T_P| = (s+1)(st+1)$. In most cases, the discriminant $\Delta := (t+1)^2 - 4t(1 - |T : T_P|)$ is not a square, and the remaining case, $(T, t+1) = (\text{PSL}_2(19), 6)$, yields no solution for s . Therefore, there are no examples in this case.

TABLE 7. Possibilities for (T, T_P) arising from [1, Proposition 4.28].

T	T_P	$t + 1$	$(t + 1)^2 < T : T_P < (t + 1)^3?$
$P\Omega_{14}^+(2)$	A_{16}	16	false
$P\mathrm{Sp}_{12}(2)$	S_{14}	14	false
$P\Omega_{11}^-(2)$	A_{13}	13	false
$P\Omega_{10}^-(2)$	A_{12}	12	false
$P\mathrm{Sp}_8(2)$	S_{10}	10	false
$P\Omega_8^+(2)$	A_9	9	false
$P\Omega_7(3)$	$P\mathrm{Sp}_6(2)$	28, 36	true
$P\Omega_7(3)$	S_9	9	false
$\mathrm{PSU}_6(2)$	M_{22}	22	false
$P\mathrm{Sp}_6(2)$	$\mathrm{PSU}_3(3).2$	28	false
$\mathrm{PSL}_4(2)$	A_7	7	false
$\mathrm{PSU}_4(3)$	A_7	7	false
$\mathrm{PSU}_4(3)$	$\mathrm{PSL}_3(4)$	21	false
$\mathrm{PSp}_4(2)'$	A_5	5, 6	false
$\mathrm{PSL}_3(4)$	A_6	6	true
$\mathrm{PSL}_3(4)$	A_6	10	false
$\mathrm{PSU}_3(5)$	A_7	7	true
$\mathrm{PSU}_3(5)$	M_{10}	10	true
$\mathrm{PSU}_3(3)$	$\mathrm{PSL}_2(7)$	7, 8	false
$\mathrm{PSL}_2(9)$	A_5	5, 6	false
$\mathrm{PSL}_2(11)$	A_5	5, 6	false
$\mathrm{PSL}_2(19)$	A_5	5, 6	true
$\mathrm{PSp}_4(q)'$	${}^2B_2(q), q = 2^f, f \text{ odd}$	$q^2 + 1$	true

TABLE 8. The remaining possibilities for (T, T_P) from Table 7, after consideration of the discriminant.

T	T_P	$t + 1$	Δ
$\Omega_7(3)$	$\mathrm{Sp}_6(2)$	28, 36	341848
$\mathrm{PSL}_3(4)$	A_6	6	443416
$\mathrm{PSU}_3(5)$	A_7	7	1136
$\mathrm{PSU}_3(5)$	M_{10}	10	6364
$\mathrm{PSL}_2(19)$	A_5	5	921
$\mathrm{PSL}_2(19)$	A_5	6	1156
$\mathrm{PSp}_4(q)'$	${}^2B_2(q), q = 2^f, f \text{ odd}$	$q^2 + 1$	$(q - 1)(q + 1)^2(4q^4 + q - 1)$

□

7. Novelty maximal subgroups of classical groups

Let S be a finite nonabelian simple group and let A be an almost simple group with socle S . If M is a maximal subgroup of A , then $M \cap S$ is not necessarily a maximal subgroup of S . In the case that $M \cap S$ is **not** maximal in S , we say that M is a *novelty*. This section deals with the case that G_P is a novelty subgroup of G .

First we look at the case that G_P is a \mathcal{C}_1 -subgroup. Let n be the dimension of the natural module for G .

PROPOSITION 7.1. *Suppose $T \cong \mathrm{PSL}_n(q)$. Then G_P cannot be a novelty \mathcal{C}_1 -subgroup of G .*

PROOF. Suppose that $T \cong \mathrm{PSL}_n(q)$, where $n \geq 3$. We have three cases:

- (i) T_P is a P_k type subgroup. We may assume without loss of generality that $k \leq n/2$ (since we can apply the standard duality/graph automorphism to the case $k > n/2$). We know that $t+1 \leq (q^k - 1)/(q - 1)$. By Lemma 2.3(i) we must have

$$\frac{(q^{n/2} - 1)^3}{(q - 1)^3} \geq \frac{(q^k - 1)^3}{(q - 1)^3} \geq (t + 1)^3 > |\mathcal{P}| \geq \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix}_q,$$

and this immediately leads to a contradiction.

- (ii) T_P is a $\text{GL}_m(q) \oplus \text{GL}_{n-m}(q)$ type subgroup. Here $m < n/2$. We know that $n - m > m$, so $t + 1 \leq (q^{n-m} - 1)/(q - 1)$. By Lemma 2.3(i) we must have

$$(q^{n-m} - 1)^3/(q - 1)^3 \geq (t + 1)^3 > |\mathcal{P}| > \begin{bmatrix} n \\ m \end{bmatrix}_q,$$

and this immediately implies that $m = 1, 2$. Suppose that $m = 1$. Then we can be sure about the value of $t + 1$; it is $(q^{n-1} - 1)/(q - 1)$. Now $|\mathcal{P}| = q^{n-1}(q^n - 1)/(q - 1)$, and by Lemma 2.3(ii), $s^2(t + 1) < |\mathcal{P}|$ implies that

$$s^2 < q^{n-1} \frac{q^n - 1}{q^{n-1} - 1}$$

and hence $s \leq q^{n/2} + 1$. On the other hand, $(s + 1)(st + 1) = |\mathcal{P}|$, and $st + 1$ is coprime to q , which implies that q^{n-1} divides $s + 1$, a contradiction. Now suppose $m = 2$. Necessarily $n \geq 5$ and $t + 1 = (q^{n-2} - 1)/(q - 1)$. Then

$$|\mathcal{P}| = q^{2(n-2)} \frac{(q^n - 1)(q^{n-1} - 1)}{(q - 1)(q^2 - 1)} \leq q^{2(n-2)} \cdot (q^{n-2})^2,$$

and by Lemma 2.3(ii), $s^2(t + 1) < |\mathcal{P}|$ implies that

$$s^2 \leq q^{2(n-2)} \frac{(q^n - 1)(q^{n-1} - 1)}{(q^2 - 1)(q^{n-2} - 1)} \leq q^{3n-4}.$$

On the other hand, $(s + 1)(st + 1) = |\mathcal{P}|$, and $st + 1$ is coprime to q , which implies that $q^{2(n-2)}$ divides $s + 1$. Note that $s \neq 2$, since otherwise we would have $q^{2(n-2)} = 3$. For $s \geq 3$, we have $(s + 1)^2 \leq 2s^2$ and hence

$$q^{4(n-2)} \leq (s + 1)^2 \leq 2s^2 \leq 2q^{3n-4}.$$

The only solution is $q = 2$ and $n = 5$. Then $|\mathcal{P}| = 9920$, but there do not exist s and t with $\sqrt{s} \leq t \leq s^2$ such that $(s + 1)(st + 1) = 9920$. Therefore, T_P cannot be a $\text{GL}_m(q) \oplus \text{GL}_{n-m}(q)$ type subgroup.

- (iii) T_P is a $P_{m,n-m}$ type subgroup. We now assume that T_P is a $P_{m,n-m}$ type subgroup in $\text{PSL}_n(q)$. Since T_P must have a 2-transitive action on $t + 1$ points, it follows that $t + 1$ is either $(q^m - 1)/(q - 1)$ or $(q^{n-2m} - 1)/(q - 1)$. If $t + 1 = (q^m - 1)/(q - 1)$, then again using Lemma 2.3(i), we see that $\begin{bmatrix} n \\ m \end{bmatrix}_q < |\mathcal{P}| < (q^m - 1)^3/(q - 1)^3 < q^{3n/2}$. This implies that $m = 1$, a contradiction to $t \geq 2$. If $t + 1 = (q^{n-2m} - 1)/(q - 1)$, then a similar argument immediately implies that $m = 1, 2$. When $m = 2$, $|\mathcal{P}| = (q^n - 1)(q^{n-1} - 1)(q^{n-2} - 1)(q^{n-3} - 1)/((q^2 - 1)(q^2 - 1)(q - 1)(q - 1))$ and $t + 1 = (q^{n-4} - 1)/(q - 1)$. However, $(t + 1)^3 < |\mathcal{P}|$ in this case, a contradiction. Hence we assume that $m = 1$ and $t + 1 = (q^{n-2} - 1)/(q - 1)$. We note that $|\mathcal{P}| = (q^n - 1)(q^{n-1} - 1)/(q - 1)^2$, and by Lemma 2.3(ii) we find that $s < \sqrt{2}q^{n/2}$. We also note that $T_P \cong [a_{1,1,n-1}^+ / \gcd(q - 1, n)] \cdot (\text{PSL}_1(q)^2 \times \text{PSL}_{n-2}(q)) \cdot [b_{1,1,n-2}^+]$ (see [22, Proposition 4.1.22] for details). Note that $t + 1 = (q^{n-2} - 1)/(q - 1)$ implies that the kernel of the action of T_P on its neighbors contains the full subgroup $[q^{2n-3}] : \text{PSL}_{n-3}(q)$, which is a subgroup of T_ℓ . Note that this implies that $T_\ell > [q^{2n-3}] : \text{PSL}_{n-3}(q)$, and we deduce that T_ℓ is a \mathcal{C}_1 -subgroup of T with $m \leq 3$. However, in all cases this forces $s + 1$ to be larger than $\sqrt{2}q^{n/2}$, a contradiction. Thus T_P cannot be a $P_{m,n-m}$ type subgroup in $\text{PSL}_n(q)$. \square

PROPOSITION 7.2. *Suppose $T \cong \text{P}\Omega_n^+(q)$. Then T_P cannot be a novelty \mathcal{C}_1 -subgroup of T , unless T_P is a $P_{n/2}$ type subgroup and $n \leq 12$.*

PROOF. We have the following cases:

- (i) T_P is a P_k type subgroup, $k \leq n/2$. Since T_P must have a 2-transitive action on $t+1$ points, it follows that $t+1$ is $(q^k - 1)/(q - 1)$. We also know from Lemma 5.2 that $|\mathcal{P}|$ is

$$\begin{bmatrix} n/2 \\ k \end{bmatrix}_q \prod_{i=1}^k (q^{n/2-i} + 1).$$

Using Lemma 2.3(i), we see that

$$\begin{bmatrix} n/2 \\ k \end{bmatrix}_q \prod_{i=1}^k (q^{n/2-i} + 1) < (q^k - 1)^3 / (q - 1)^3$$

which implies² that $k = n/2$ and $n \leq 12$.

- (ii) T_P is a $\text{GO}_k^{\epsilon'}(q) \perp \text{GO}_{n-k}^{\epsilon'}(q)$ type subgroup, $k \leq n/2$. In order for T_P to have a 2-transitive action, we must have $\epsilon' = -$ and either $k = 4$ or $n - k = 4$. Hence $t + 1 = q^2 + 1$. Now $|T_P|$ is at least

$$|\Omega_4^-(q)|^2 = \gcd(2, q - 1)^2 q^4 (q^4 - 1)^2$$

and $|T_P| < (t + 1)^3$ (by Lemma 2.3(i)). However, $q^4(q^4 - 1)^2 \leq (q^2 + 1)^3$ if and only if $q^2 \leq 1$; a contradiction. Therefore, this case does not arise.

- (iii) q is even and T_P is a $\text{Sp}_{n-2}(q)$ type subgroup. In order for T_P to have a 2-transitive action, we must have $q = 2$, $n - 2 \geq 6$ and $t + 1 = 2^{n-3} \pm 2^{n/2-3}$. Now $|T_P|$ is

$$|\text{Sp}_{n-2}(2)| = 2^{(n-2)^2/4} \prod_{i=1}^{(n-2)/2} (2^{2i} - 1)$$

which in turn is at least $2^9(2^2 - 1)(2^4 - 1)(2^6 - 1) = 1451520$ (by taking $n - 2 = 6$). The bound $|T_P| \leq (t + 1)^3$ (Lemma 2.3(ii)) immediately implies that $n \leq 10$. The bound $(t + 1)^2 \leq |T_P|$ (Lemma 2.3(i)) implies that $n \geq 10$, and hence $n = 10$. Therefore, $|T : T_P| = |\text{P}\Omega_{10}^+(2) : \text{Sp}_8(2)| = 496$ and so we have

$$(s + 1)(st + 1) = 496$$

where $t = 124$ or $t = 132$. We have two quadratic equations in s , both of which have no integer solutions. So this case does not arise. \square

PROPOSITION 7.3. *For $n \leq 12$, G_P cannot be a novelty \mathcal{C}_1 -subgroup of G .*

PROOF. For a classical simple group T , we will write \bar{T} for its preimage in the associated matrix group. Likewise, for a subgroup H of T , the notation \bar{H} will denote the preimage of H in \bar{T} . By looking through the tables in Bray, Holt, Roney-Dougal [5], and excluding the examples that do not satisfy the conclusions of Propositions 7.1 and 7.2, we see that (\bar{T}, \bar{T}_P) can only be the following: (i) $(\Omega_8^+(q), \frac{1}{\gcd(q-1,2)} \times \text{G}_2(q))$ or (ii) $(\Omega_3(9), D_{10})$.

For the case $(T, T_P, t + 1) = (\Omega_3(9), D_{10}, 5)$, we have $(s + 1)(4s + 1) = 36$ which has no integer solutions for s . In the case that $T_P = \frac{1}{\gcd(q-1,2)} \times \text{G}_2(q)$, since T_P must have a 2-transitive action, we must have $q = 2$. Then $t + 1 = 28$ and $|T : T_P| = 14400$. So $14400 = (s + 1)(27s + 1)$ which has no integer solutions in s . \square

² $|\mathcal{P}| \geq \begin{bmatrix} n/2 \\ n/2 \end{bmatrix}_q \prod_{i=1}^{n/2} (q^{n/2-i} + 1) > q^{3n/2} \geq (t + 1)^3$ when $n \geq 13$

LEMMA 7.4. Let \bar{G} be a nearly simple subgroup of $\mathrm{GL}_n(q)$, and let G be the image of \bar{G} upon factoring out by the scalars Z of $\mathrm{GL}_n(q)$. Let T be the socle of G , let U be a subgroup of T , and let \bar{T} and \bar{U} be the full preimages of T and U . If $|T| < |U|^2 \cdot |\mathrm{Out}(T)|$ then

$$|\bar{T}| < |\bar{U}|^2 \cdot |\mathrm{Out}(T)| \cdot (q-1)$$

PROOF. Suppose $|T| < |U|^2 \cdot |\mathrm{Out}(T)|$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} |\bar{T}| &= |T| |\bar{T} \cap Z| < |U|^2 \cdot |\mathrm{Out}(T)| |\bar{T} \cap Z| \\ &= |\bar{U} : \bar{U} \cap Z|^2 \cdot |\mathrm{Out}(T)| |\bar{T} \cap Z| \leq |\bar{U}|^2 \cdot |\mathrm{Out}(T)| \cdot (q-1) \end{aligned}$$

□

PROPOSITION 7.5. For $n \leq 12$, G_P cannot be a novelty subgroup of G .

PROOF. By Proposition 7.3, G_P is not a \mathcal{C}_1 -subgroup. In Table 9, we summarise the novelties outlined in the tables in Bray, Holt, Roney-Dougal [5], apart from \mathcal{C}_1 -subgroups. Let $\delta = |\bar{T} \cap Z(\mathrm{GL}_n(q))|$. We first apply the restriction that $|\bar{T}| < |\bar{T}_P|^2 |\mathrm{Out}(T)| (q-1)$:

Table 9: Possibilities for (\bar{T}, \bar{T}_P) upon consideration of the bound $|\bar{T}| < |\bar{T}_P|^2 |\mathrm{Out}(T)| (q-1)$ in the proof of Proposition 7.5.

\bar{T}	\bar{T}_P	Conditions	Bound?
$\Omega_{12}^-(q)$	$\mathrm{PSL}_3(3)$	$q = p \equiv \pm 2, \pm 5, \pm 6 \pmod{13}$, $p \equiv \pm 5 \pmod{13}$	false
$\Omega_{12}^+(q)$	$2 \times \mathrm{PSL}_3(3)$	$q = p \equiv \pm 1, \pm 3, \pm 4 \pmod{13}$, $q \neq 3$	false
	$2 \cdot M_{12}$	$q = p \equiv \pm 5, \pm 7, \pm 11 \pmod{24}$	false
	$\Omega_2^+(5)^6 \cdot 2^{10} \cdot S_6$	$q = 5$	false
	$\Omega_2^-(3)^6 \cdot 2^{10} \cdot S_6$	$q = 3$	false
	$\Omega_4^+(q) \times \mathrm{SO}_3(q)$	$q \geq 5$, q odd	false
$\mathrm{SU}_{12}(q)$	$\delta \circ 6 \cdot A_6$	$q = p \equiv 11, 14 \pmod{15}$	false
$\mathrm{SL}_{12}(q)$	$\delta \circ 6 \cdot A_6$	$q = p \equiv 1, 4 \pmod{15}$	false
	$12 \circ 6 \cdot A_6$	$q = p^2$, $p \equiv 2, 3 \pmod{5}$, $p \neq 2, 3$	false
$\mathrm{SL}_{11}(2)$	$\mathrm{PSL}_2(23)$	—	false
$\Omega_{10}^-(q)$	$2 \times A_6$	$q = p \equiv 7 \pmod{11}$	false
	$2 \times A_6 \cdot 2_1$	$q = p \equiv 7 \pmod{11}$, $q \neq 7$	false
	$\delta \times \mathrm{PSL}_2(11)$	$q = p \equiv 2, 6, 7, 8, 10 \pmod{11}$, $q \neq 2, 7$, $d = 1, 2$	false
	$2 \cdot \mathrm{PSL}_3(4)$	$q = 7$	false
	M_{12}	$q = 2$	false
	$\Omega_2^-(3)^5 \cdot 2^8 \cdot S_5$	$q = 3$	false
$\Omega_{10}^+(q)$	$2 \times A_6$	$q = p \equiv 5 \pmod{12}$	false
	$2 \times A_6 \cdot 2_1$	$q = p \equiv 1 \pmod{12}$	false
	$d \times \mathrm{PSL}_2(11)$	$q = p \equiv 1, 3, 4, 5, 9 \pmod{11}$, $q \neq 3$, $d = 1, 2$	false
	$\Omega_2^+(5)^5 \cdot 2^8 \cdot S_5$	$q = 5$	false
	$\mathrm{SL}_5(q) \cdot \frac{q-1}{\delta}$	—	true
$\mathrm{SU}_{10}(q)$	$\delta \circ 2 \cdot \mathrm{PSL}_3(4)$	$q = p \equiv 5, 13, 17 \pmod{28}$	false
	$\delta \circ 2 \cdot \mathrm{PSL}_3(4) \cdot 2_2$	$q = p \equiv 3, 19, 27 \pmod{28}$, $q \neq 3$	false
$\mathrm{SL}_{10}(q)$	$\delta \circ 2 \cdot \mathrm{PSL}_3(4)$	$q = p \equiv 11, 15, 23 \pmod{28}$	false
	$\delta \circ 2 \cdot \mathrm{PSL}_3(4) \cdot 2_2$	$q = p \equiv 1, 9, 25 \pmod{28}$	false

$SU_9(2)$	$3 \times PSL_2(19)$	—	false
$\Omega_8^+(q)$	$2^7 : A_8$	$q = p \equiv \pm 3 \pmod{8}$	true: $q = 3$
	$2^4 \cdot 2^6 \cdot PSL_3(2)$	$q = p$ odd	false
	$\Omega_2^+(5)^4 \cdot 4^3 \cdot S_4$	$q = 5$	false
	$\Omega_2^-(3)^4 \cdot 4^3 \cdot S_4$	$q = 3$	false
	$(D_{2(q^2+1)})^2 \cdot \delta \cdot S_2$	—	false
$\Omega_6^-(q)$	$\frac{\gcd(q+1,4)}{2} \times PSL_2(7)$	$q = p \equiv 3, 5, 6 \pmod{7}, q \neq 3$	false
	$\frac{1}{4} GO_2^-(3)^3 \cdot S_3$	$q = 3$	true
$\Omega_6^+(q)$	$\frac{\gcd(q-1,4)}{2} \times PSL_2(7)$	$q = p \equiv 1, 2, 4 \pmod{7}, q \neq 2$	false
	$\frac{1}{4} GO_2^+(5)^3 \cdot S_3$	$q = 5$	false
	$\frac{1}{\delta} GL_3(q)$	—	true
$Sp_6(q)$	$2 \cdot A_5$	$q = p \equiv \pm 11, \pm 19 \pmod{40}$	false
	$2 \cdot A_7$	$q = 9$	false
	$2 \times U_3(3)$	$q = p \equiv \pm 19, \pm 29 \pmod{40}$	false
$SU_6(q)$	$2 \times 3 \cdot A_6$	$q = p \equiv 11, 17 \pmod{24}$	false
	$2 \times 3 \cdot A_6 \cdot 2_3$	$q = p \equiv 5, 23 \pmod{24}$	false
	$6 \cdot A_6$	$q = p \equiv 17, 23, 41, 47 \pmod{48}$	false
	$6 \cdot PSL_3(4)$	$q = p \equiv 11, 17 \pmod{24}$	false
	$3^5 \cdot S_6$	$q = 2$	true
	$SU_2(2^3) \cdot 3 \cdot 2$	$q = 2$	false
$SL_6(q)$	$2 \times 3 \cdot A_6$	$q = p \equiv 7, 13 \pmod{24}$	false
	$2 \times 3 \cdot A_6 \cdot 2_3$	$q = p \equiv 1, 19 \pmod{24}$	false
	$6 \cdot A_6$	$q = p \equiv 1, 7, 25, 31 \pmod{48}$	false
	$6 \cdot A_6$	$q = p^2 \equiv 5, 11, 13, 19 \pmod{24}$	false
	$6 \cdot PSL_3(4)$	$q = p \equiv 7, 13 \pmod{24}$	false
$\Omega_5(7)$	$PSL_2(7)$	—	false
$SL_5(3)$	$PSL_2(11)$	—	false
$\Omega_4^-(3)$	D_{10}	—	true
$Sp_4(2)$	$5 : 4$	—	true
	$D_8 \times 2$	—	false
$Sp_4(q),$ $q > 2$ even	$[q^4] : C_{q-1}^2$	—	true
	$C_{q-1}^2 : D_8$	$q \neq 4$	false
	$C_{q+1}^2 : D_8$	—	false
	$C_{q^2+1} : 4$	—	false
$Sp_4(7)$	$SL_2(7)$	—	false
$SU_4(q)$	$\gcd(q+1, 4) \circ 2 \cdot PSL_2(7)$	$q = p \equiv 3, 5, 6 \pmod{7}, q \neq 3$	false
	$4^3 \cdot S_4$	$q = 3$	true
	$SL_2(9) \cdot 2$	$q = 3$	true
$SL_4(q)$	$\gcd(q-1, 4) \circ 2 \cdot PSL_2(7)$	$q = p \equiv 1, 2, 4 \pmod{7}, q \neq 2$	false
	$4^3 \cdot S_4$	$q = 5$	false
	$SL_2(3)^2 : 2 \cdot 2$	$q = 3$	true
$\Omega_3(q)$	A_4	$q = p \equiv \pm 11, \pm 19 \pmod{40}$	true: $q = 11, 19$
$SU_3(5)$	$3 \times PSL_2(7)$	—	true
	$6^2 : S_3$	—	true
	$21 : 3$	—	false
	$3_+^{1+2} : Q_8 \cdot 3$	—	true
$SL_3(4)$	$21 : 3$	—	true

Hence the cases left-over are those given by Table 10.

TABLE 10. Left-over cases in the proof of Proposition 7.5.

T	\bar{T}_P	T	\bar{T}_P
$\Omega_{10}^+(q)$	$\text{SL}_5(q) \cdot \frac{q-1}{\gcd(q-1,2)}$	$\text{SU}_4(3)$	$4^3.S_4$
$\Omega_6^+(q)$	$\frac{1}{\gcd(q-1,2)}\text{GL}_3(q)$		$\text{SL}_2(9).2$
$\Omega_8^+(3)$	$2^7 : A_8$	$\text{SL}_4(3)$	$\text{SL}_2(3)^2 : 2.2$
$\Omega_6^-(3)$	$\frac{1}{4}\text{GO}_2^-(3)^3.S_3$	$\Omega_3(11)$	A_4
$\text{SU}_6(2)$	$3^5.S_6$	$\Omega_3(19)$	A_4
$\Omega_4^-(3)$	D_{10}	$\text{SU}_3(5)$	$3 \times \text{PSL}_2(7)$
$\text{Sp}_4(q)$	$[q^4] : C_{q-1}^2, q > 2 \text{ even}$		$6^2 : S_3$
$\text{Sp}_4(2)$	$5 : 4$		$3_+^{1+2} : Q_8.3$
		$\text{SL}_3(4)$	$21 : 3$

We now apply the restriction $(t+1)^2 < |T : T_P| < (t+1)^3$, together with the fact that G_P induces a 2-transitive subgroup of degree $t+1$. Note, $t+1 > 2$, so the group of order 2 is ruled out as a possible 2-transitive permutation group. The cases $\Omega_4^-(3)$ and $\text{SL}_3(4)$ are ruled out as the groups D_{10} and $21 : 3$ do not act 2-transitively on a set of size greater than 2.

TABLE 11. Left-over cases in the proof of Proposition 7.5, after consideration of the bound $(t+1)^2 < |T : T_P| < (t+1)^3$.

\bar{T}	\bar{T}_P	$t+1$	$ \bar{T} : \bar{T}_P $	Bound?
$\Omega_{10}^+(q)$	$\text{SL}_5(q) \cdot \frac{q-1}{\gcd(q-1,2)}$	$(q^5 - 1)/(q - 1)$	$q^{10}(q+1)(q^2+1)(q^3+1)(q^4+1)$	false
$\Omega_6^+(q)$	$\frac{1}{\gcd(q-1,2)}\text{GL}_3(q)$	$(q^3 - 1)/(q - 1)$	$q^3(q+1)(q^2+1)$	false
$\Omega_8^+(3)$	$2^7 : A_8$	8	3838185	false
$\Omega_6^-(3)$	$\frac{1}{4}\text{GO}_2^-(3)^3.S_3$	3, 4	8505	false
$\text{SU}_6(2)$	$3^5.S_6$	6	157696	false
$\text{Sp}_4(2)$	$5 : 4$	5	36	true
$\text{Sp}_4(2^f)$	$[2^{4f}] : C_{2^f-1}^2$	$\leq 2^{4f}$	$(2^f + 1)^2(2^{2f} + 1)$	false
$\text{SU}_4(3)$	$4^3.S_4$	3, 4	8505	false
	$\text{SL}_2(9).2$	10	36288	false
$\text{SL}_4(3)$	$\text{SL}_2(3)^2 : 2.2$	3	5265	false
$\Omega_3(11)$	A_4	4	55	true
$\Omega_3(19)$	A_4	4	285	false
$\text{SU}_3(5)$	$3 \times \text{PSL}_2(7)$	7, 8	750	false
	$3_+^{1+2} : Q_8.3$	9	1750	false
	$6^2 : S_3$	3, 4	1750	false

So the only cases (from Table 11) we are left with are $(T, T_P) = (\Omega_3(11), A_4)$ where the degree is 55 and $t+1 = 4$, and $(T, T_P) = (\text{Sp}_4(2), 5 : 4)$ where the degree is 36 and $t+1 = 5$. For both of these cases, we solve for s , since $(s+1)(st+1)$ is equal to the degree d . The discriminant of this quadratic in s is

$$\Delta_{t,d} := (t-1)^2 + 4dt$$

- $(T, T_P) = (\Omega_3(11), A_4)$ where $d = 55$ and $t = 3$. Here, $\Delta_{t,d} = 664$ which is not a square. So this case does not arise.

- $(T, T_P) = (\mathrm{Sp}_4(2), 5 : 4)$ where $d = 36$ and $t = 4$. Here, $\Delta_{t,d} = 585$ which is not a square. So this case does not arise either.

□

PROPOSITION 7.6. *For $n \geq 13$, G_P cannot be a novelty subgroup of G .*

PROOF. We consider first the subgroups listed in [22, Table 3.5.I]. In the first two cases, we have $\mathrm{Sp}_2(q) \mathrm{wr} S_r < \mathrm{P}\Omega_{2r}^+(q)$, where $q \geq 4$ and even. Assuming that $q = 2^k$ and using [1, Lemma 4.3] and Corollary 4.7, we see that

$$2^{k2^{r-1}(2^r-1)-3} < |\mathrm{P}\Omega_{2r}(2^k)| < |\mathrm{Sp}_2(q) \mathrm{wr} S_r|^3 < 2^{r^2+3kr},$$

which implies that $k < 3(r^2 + 1)/(2^{r-1}(2^r - 1) - 9r) \leq 17/28$, a contradiction to $4 \leq q = 2^k$. The final case in [22, Table 3.5.I], where $\mathrm{Sp}_4(q) \mathrm{wr} S_r < \mathrm{P}\Omega_{4r}^+(q)$, is ruled out in precisely the same manner.

We now consider the subgroups listed in [22, Table 3.5.H]. We rule out nearly all cases in a similar manner: we bound $t + 1$ from above by examining the possible 2-transitive actions of our putative T_P and show that in fact $(t + 1)^3 \leq |T : T_P| = |\mathcal{P}|$, a contradiction to Lemma 2.3. For instance, we consider the case when T_P is a subgroup of type $\mathrm{GL}_1(2) \mathrm{wr} S_n$. This means that $t + 1 \leq n$, and so by Lemma 2.3 and [1, Lemma 4.3] we have:

$$n^3 \geq (t + 1)^3 > |\mathcal{P}| = |T : T_P| > \frac{2^{n^2-2}}{n!}.$$

This implies that $2^{n^2-2} < n^{n+3}$, which does not hold for $n \geq 13$.

We will now consider the possible T_P listed in [22, Table 3.5.H] such that the group has a 2-transitive action on more than n points. First, we suppose that $T \cong \mathrm{PSL}_n(q)$ and T_P is a $\mathrm{GL}_m(q) \oplus \mathrm{GL}_{n-m}(q)$ type subgroup. We know that $n - m \geq m$, so $t + 1 \leq (q^{n-m} - 1)/(q - 1)$. By Lemma 2.3(i) we must have $(q^{n-m} - 1)^3/(q - 1)^3 \geq (t + 1)^3 > |\mathcal{P}| > \begin{bmatrix} n \\ m \end{bmatrix}_q$, and this immediately implies that $m = 1, 2$. Suppose that $m = 1$. Then $|\mathcal{P}| = q^{n-1}(q^n - 1)/(q - 1)$, and by Lemma 2.3(ii), $s^2(t + 1) < |\mathcal{P}|$ implies that $s \leq q^{n/2} + 1$. On the other hand, $(s + 1)(st + 1) = |\mathcal{P}|$, and $st + 1$ is coprime to q , which implies that q^{n-1} divides $s + 1$, a contradiction. A similar argument also rules out $m = 2$, and so T_P cannot be a $\mathrm{GL}_m(q) \oplus \mathrm{GL}_{n-m}(q)$ type subgroup.

We now assume that T_P is a $P_{m,n-m}$ type subgroup in $\mathrm{PSL}_n(q)$. Since T_P must have a 2-transitive action on $t + 1$ points, it follows that $t + 1$ is either $(q^m - 1)/(q - 1)$ or $(q^{n-2m} - 1)/(q - 1)$. If $t + 1 = (q^m - 1)/(q - 1)$, then again using Lemma 2.3(i), we see that $\begin{bmatrix} n \\ m \end{bmatrix}_q < |\mathcal{P}| < (q^m - 1)^3/(q - 1)^3 < q^{3n/2}$. This implies that $m = 1$, a contradiction to $t \geq 2$. If $t + 1 = (q^{n-2m} - 1)/(q - 1)$, then a similar argument immediately implies that $m = 1, 2$. When $m = 2$, $|\mathcal{P}| = (q^n - 1)(q^{n-1} - 1)(q^{n-2} - 1)(q^{n-3} - 1)/((q^2 - 1)(q^2 - 1)(q - 1)(q - 1))$ and $t + 1 = (q^{n-4} - 1)/(q - 1)$. However, $(t + 1)^3 < |\mathcal{P}|$ in this case, a contradiction. Hence we assume that $m = 1$ and $t + 1 = (q^{n-2} - 1)/(q - 1)$. We note that $|\mathcal{P}| = (q^n - 1)(q^{n-1} - 1)/(q - 1)^2$, and by Lemma 2.3(ii) we find that $s < \sqrt{2}q^{n/2}$. We also note that $T_P \cong [q^{2n-3}] : [a_{1,1,n-1}^+ / \gcd(q - 1, n)] \cdot (\mathrm{PSL}_1(q)^2 \times \mathrm{PSL}_{n-2}(q)) \cdot [b_{1,1,n-2}^+]$ (see [22, Proposition 4.1.22] for details). Note that $t + 1 = (q^{n-2} - 1)/(q - 1)$ implies that the kernel of the action of T_P on its neighbors contains the full subgroup $[q^{2n-3}] : \mathrm{PSL}_{n-3}(q)$, which is a subgroup of T_ℓ . Note that this implies that $T_\ell > [q^{2n-3}] : \mathrm{PSL}_{n-3}(q)$, and we deduce that T_ℓ is a \mathcal{C}_1 -subgroup of T with $m \leq 3$. However, in all cases this forces $s + 1$ to be larger than $\sqrt{2}q^{n/2}$, a contradiction. Thus T_P cannot be a $P_{m,n-m}$ type subgroup in $\mathrm{PSL}_n(q)$.

We now assume that T_P is a $P_{n/2-1}$ subgroup in $\mathrm{P}\Omega_n^+(q)$. This forces $t + 1$ to be $(q^{n/2-1} - 1)/(q - 1)$ or $q^{n/2-1}$. However, by Lemma 5.2, we see that $|\mathcal{P}| = \begin{bmatrix} n/2 \\ n/2-1 \end{bmatrix}_q \prod_{i=1}^{n/2-1} (q^{n/2-i} + 1) > q^{3n/2-3} \geq (t + 1)^3$, a contradiction.

Now assume that T_P is a $\mathrm{GL}_{n/2}(q).2$ type subgroup of $\mathrm{P}\Omega_n^+(q)$, where $n/2$ is odd. However, this implies that $t + 1 = (q^{n/2} - 1)/(q - 1)$ and $|\mathcal{P}| \geq \begin{bmatrix} n/2 \\ n/2 \end{bmatrix}_q \prod_{i=1}^{n/2} (q^{n/2-i} + 1) > q^{3n/2} \geq (t + 1)^3$ when $n \geq 13$, a contradiction to Lemma 2.3(i).

Next, we assume that T_P is a subgroup of type $\mathrm{Sp}_2(2) \times \mathrm{Sp}_{n/2}(2)$ in $\mathrm{P}\Omega_n^+(2)$. This implies that $t + 1 \leq 2^{n/4-1}(2^{n/4} + 1) < 2^{n/2}$. Again, we use [1, Lemma 4.3] to see that

$$|\mathcal{P}| = |T : T_P| > 2^{\frac{3n^2}{4} - \frac{3n}{2} - 6}.$$

By Lemma 2.3, this means that

$$2^{\frac{3n^2}{4} - \frac{3n}{2} - 6} < |\mathcal{P}| < (t + 1)^3 < 2^{\frac{3n}{2}},$$

which does not hold for $n \geq 13$.

We now consider the case that T_P is a subgroup of type $\mathrm{O}_4^+(q) \otimes \mathrm{O}_{n/4}^\epsilon(q)$, where q is odd. By Lemma 3.3, since $n \geq 13$, $n/4$ must be 4 or 5. However, if $n = 20$, then $\mathrm{PSp}_4(q)$ with q odd is a composition factor, which does not happen in a 2-transitive action that is not affine. Thus $n = 16$ and T_P is of type $\mathrm{O}_4^+(q) \otimes \mathrm{O}_{n/4}^-(q)$. Thus $t + 1 \leq q^2 + 1$, but by [1, Lemma 4.3] $|\mathcal{P}| \geq (q^{120}/4)/((q^4)^2 \cdot q^8) > (t + 1)^3$, a contradiction to Lemma 2.3.

Finally, for all other novelty subgroups listed in [22, Table 3.5.H] with a 2-transitive action and no composition factor that is not allowed by Lemma 3.3, we find that $t + 1 \leq n$ when the degree of T is at least n . These groups are all ruled out in similar fashion to those considered above, and we conclude that G_P cannot be a novelty subgroup of G when $n \geq 13$. \square

8. Exceptional groups of Lie type

The purpose of this section is to rule out exceptional groups from acting primitively on both the points and lines of a finite antiflag-transitive generalized quadrangle. As for the classical groups, we will assume Hypothesis 5.1.

PROPOSITION 8.1. *Assume Hypothesis 5.1. Then T cannot be an exceptional group of Lie type.*

PROOF. Let G be an almost simple exceptional group of Lie type, and let $T = \mathrm{soc}(G)$. Let P be a point of \mathcal{Q} . By [1, Theorem 7], one of the following holds:

- (A) the pair (T, T_P) lies in [1, Table 3],
- (B) G_P is a novelty maximal subgroup of G , where T_P is a non-maximal parabolic subgroup of T ,
- (C) the pair (T, T_P) lies in [1, Table 2], or
- (D) G_P is a maximal parabolic subgroup of G .

Case (A): We consider first the possibility that the pair (T, T_P) lies in [1, Table 3]. By Lemma 3.3 (and noting that the local action is not affine), the only possibility is $T = \mathrm{F}_4(2)$ and $T_P = S_6 \mathrm{wr} S_2$. However, this implies that $t + 1 \leq 10$, and by Lemma 2.3(i), that $|T : T_P| < 1000$; a contradiction.

Case (B): Next, we consider the possibility that T_P is a non-maximal parabolic subgroup of T . Any such subgroup T_P arises from a graph automorphism, and the only possibilities are:

- (i) $T = \mathrm{E}_6(q)$ and $T_P = [q^{24}] \cdot \frac{1}{d}(\mathrm{O}_8^+(q) \cdot C_{q-1})$, where $d = \gcd(3, q - 1)$;
- (ii) $T = \mathrm{E}_6(q)$ and $T_P = [q^{31}] \cdot \frac{1}{d}((\mathrm{SL}_3(q) \times \mathrm{SL}_2(q) \times \mathrm{SL}_2(q)) \cdot C_{q-1}^2)$, where $d = \gcd(3, q - 1)$;
- (iii) $T = \mathrm{F}_4(q)$ and $T_P = [q^{20}] \cdot \mathrm{Sp}_4(q) \cdot C_{q-1}^2$, where $q = 2^n$;
- (iv) $T = \mathrm{F}_4(q)$ and $T_P = [q^{22}] \cdot (\mathrm{SL}_2(q) \times \mathrm{SL}_2(q)) \cdot C_{q-1}^2$, where $q = 2^n$;
- (v) $T = \mathrm{G}_2(q)$ and $T_P = [q^6] : C_{q-1}^2$, where $q = 3^n$.

The first case (i) is ruled out by Lemma 3.3. In the second case (ii), by the Classification of Finite 2-Transitive Groups we have that $t + 1 \leq q^3$. However, $|T : T_P| > q^9$, a contradiction to Lemma 2.3(i). In the third and fourth cases where $T = \mathrm{F}_4(q)$ and $T_P = [q^{20}] \cdot \mathrm{Sp}_4(q) \cdot C_{q-1}^2$ or $[q^{22}] \cdot (\mathrm{SL}_2(q) \times \mathrm{SL}_2(q)) \cdot C_{q-1}^2$, by the Classification of Finite 2-Transitive Groups we have that $t + 1 \leq q^4$. However, $|T : T_P| > q^{12}$, a contradiction to Lemma 2.3(i). Finally, if $T = \mathrm{G}_2(q)$ and $T_P = [q^6] : C_{q-1}^2$, then by the Classification of Finite 2-Transitive Groups, we

have that $t + 1 \leq q$ and $|T : T_P| > q^3$, a contradiction to Lemma 2.3(i). Therefore, T_P is a maximal subgroup of T .

Case (C): We now look at the candidates from Table 2 of [1].

(C1): $T = \text{soc}(G) = E_8(q)$, $E_7(q)$, $E_6(q)$, or ${}^2E_6(q)$: By Lemmas 3.2 and 3.3, these candidates are excluded except for $T = E_7(q)$ and $T_P \supset \text{PSL}_8(q)$. In this case, $t + 1 = |\Gamma(P)| = \frac{q^8 - 1}{q - 1}$, and

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathcal{P}| = |T : T_P| &= \frac{q^{63}(q^{18} - 1)(q^{14} - 1)(q^{12} - 1)(q^{10} - 1)(q^8 - 1)(q^6 - 1)(q^2 - 1)}{q^{28}(q^8 - 1)(q^7 - 1)(q^6 - 1)(q^5 - 1)(q^4 - 1)(q^3 - 1)(q^2 - 1)} \\ &> \left(\frac{q^8 - 1}{q - 1} \right)^3 = (t + 1)^3, \end{aligned}$$

a contradiction to Lemma 2.3.

(C2): $T = F_4(q)$: The only possibilities are when $q = 2$ and $T_P = \text{Sp}_8(2)$ or $\text{PSL}_4(3)$. For the former, $t + 1 = |\Gamma(P)| = 2^7 \pm 2^3$, and

$$|\mathcal{P}| = |T : T_P| = \frac{2^{24}(2^{12} - 1)(2^8 - 1)(2^6 - 1)(2^2 - 1)}{2^{16}(2^8 - 1)(2^6 - 1)(2^4 - 1)(2^2 - 1)} > (2^7 \pm 2^3)^3,$$

which is not possible. Similarly, the latter candidate is not possible.

(C3): $T = {}^2F_4(q)$: Then either $T_P = \text{Sz}(q) \times \text{Sz}(q)$, or $q = 2$ and $T_P = \text{Sp}_4(2)$. For the former, $t + 1 = |\Gamma(P)| = q^2 + 1$, and

$$|\mathcal{P}| = |T : T_P| = \frac{q^{12}(q^6 + 1)(q^6 - 1)(q^3 + 1)(q - 1)}{q^4(q^2 + 1)^2(q - 1)^2} > (q^2 + 1)^3,$$

which is not possible. For the latter, $T_P = \text{Sp}_4(2) \cong S_6$, and $t + 1 = |\Gamma(P)| = 6$ or 10 . A simple calculation shows that $|\mathcal{P}| = |T : T_P| > 10^3$, which is a contradiction.

(C4): $T = {}^3D_4(q)$: In this case, by Lemma 3.3 we need only consider the cases when T_P is one of $2.(\text{PSL}_2(q^3) \times \text{PSL}_2(q)).2$, $\text{SL}_3(q).C_{q^2+q+1}.2$, $\text{SU}_3(q).C_{q^2-q+1}.2$, or $7^2 : \text{SL}_2(3)$ when $q = 2$. If $T_P = 2.(\text{PSL}_2(q^3) \times \text{PSL}_2(q)).2$, then $t + 1 = q^3 + 1$ by Lemma 3.2. If $T_P = \text{SL}_3(q).C_{q^2+q+1}.2$, then $t + 1 \leq q^2 + q + 1$ (unless $q = 2$, in which case $t + 1 \leq 8$). If $T_P = \text{SU}_3(q).C_{q^2-q+1}.2$, then $t + 1 \leq q^3 + 1$. If $T_P = 7^2 : \text{SL}_2(3)$, then $t + 1 \leq 49$. In any case, we have that

$$|\mathcal{P}| = |T : T_P| > (t + 1)^3,$$

a contradiction to Lemma 2.3(i).

(C5): $T = G_2(q)$, $q > 2$: Again using Lemma 3.3 to narrow down the possibilities and noting that $T_P^{\Gamma(P)}$ is not affine, we have that $T_P = \text{SL}_3(q) : 2$, $\text{SU}_3(q) : 2$, $\text{PSL}_2(q) \times \text{PSL}_2(q)$ if $q = 2^n$, $2.(\text{PSL}_2(q) \times \text{PSL}_2(q)) : 2$ if q is odd, $\text{Ree}(q)$ if $q = 3^{2n+1}$, $\text{PSU}_3(3) : 2$ if $q = 5, 7$, $\text{PSL}_2(13)$ if $q = 3, 4$, or $2^3 : \text{SL}_3(2)$ if $q = 3$.

If $T_P = \text{SL}_3(q) : 2$, then $t + 1 = q^2 + q + 1$ and

$$|\mathcal{P}| = \frac{q^3(q^3 + 1)}{2} = (s + 1)(s(q^2 + q) + 1).$$

This implies that q^3 (or $q^3/2$ if q is even) divides $s + 1$, a contradiction since $s \leq t$. If $T_P = \text{SU}_3(q) : 2$, then $t + 1 = q^3 + 1$ and

$$|\mathcal{P}| = \frac{q^3(q^3 - 1)}{2} = (s + 1)(sq^3 + 1).$$

This implies that q^3 (or $q^3/2$ if q is even) divides $s + 1$, a contradiction since $s^2(t + 1) < |\mathcal{P}|$ by Lemma 2.3 (ii). If $T_P = \text{PSL}_2(q) \times \text{PSL}_2(q)$ or $2.(\text{PSL}_2(q) \times \text{PSL}_2(q)) : 2$, then

$|\mathcal{P}| = q^4(q^4 + q^2 + 1) > (t+1)^3$ (we have $t+1 \leq q+1$ unless $(q, t+1) = (4, 6), (8, 28)$), a contradiction to Lemma 2.3(i). If $T_P = \text{Ree}(q)$, then $t+1 = q^3 + 1$ and

$$|\mathcal{P}| = q^3(q^3 - 1)(q+1) = (s+1)(sq^3 + 1).$$

However, this implies that q^3 divides $s+1$, which in turn implies that $s+1 = q^3$ since $s \leq t$. Substituting this value of s back in yields $q^3(q^3 - 1)(q+1) = q^3(q^3(q^3 - 1) + 1)$, which has no positive integral solutions. Finally, in the remaining cases, we have: $t+1 = 28$ if $T_P = \text{PSU}_3(3) : 2$, $t+1 = 14$ if $T_P = \text{PSL}_2(13)$, and $t+1 = 8$ if $T_P = 2^3 : \text{SL}_3(2)$. In each of these cases, $|T : T_P| > (t+1)^3$, a contradiction to Lemma 2.3(i).

(C6): $T = \text{Sz}(q)$: In this case, we get $q = 8$ and $T_P = C_{13} : C_4$. However, this means that $t+1 = 13$, and $(s+1)(12s+1) = |T : T_P| = 560$ has no integral roots, a contradiction.

(C7): $T = \text{Ree}(q)$: In this case, we have $T_P = C_2 \times \text{PSL}_2(q)$, where $q = 3^{2n+1}$. This implies that $t+1 = q+1$, and so $|T : T_P| = q^2(q^2 - q + 1)$. Thus $(s+1)sq + (s+1) = (s+1)(st+1) = |\mathcal{P}| = q^2(q^2 - q + 1)$. This implies that q divides $s+1$, and then q^2 divides $s+1$, which is not possible since $s \leq t = q$.

Therefore, we have ruled out the candidates from Table 2 of [1].

Case (D): Now suppose that G_P is a maximal parabolic subgroup of G . Then G_P is an extension of a p -group by the Chevalley group determined by a maximal subdiagram of the Dynkin diagram of G .

(D1): $T = \text{E}_8(q)$: Since a composition factor of G_P is not $\text{E}_7(q)$, $\text{E}_6(q)$, $\text{P}\Omega_{10}^+(q)$, or $\text{P}\Omega_{14}^+(q)$ by Lemma 3.2, we conclude that $G_P = R.K.\mathcal{O}$, where R is the solvable radical of G_P , $\mathcal{O} \leq \text{Out}(K)$, and K is one of the following groups:

$$\text{PSL}_4(q) \times \text{PSL}_5(q), \text{PSL}_2(q) \times \text{PSL}_3(q) \times \text{PSL}_5(q), \text{PSL}_8(q), \text{PSL}_2(q) \times \text{PSL}_7(q).$$

By Lemma 3.2, the corresponding value of $t+1$ is equal to

$$q^6, \frac{q^5 - 1}{q - 1}, q^5, \frac{q^5 - 1}{q - 1}, q^8, \frac{q^8 - 1}{q - 1}, q^7, \frac{q^7 - 1}{q - 1}.$$

Calculation shows that index $|T : T_P|$ is larger than $q^{30} - 1$, which is not possible since $|T : T_P|$ should be less than $(t+1)^3$.

(D2): $T = \text{E}_7(q)$: By Lemma 3.2, a composition factor of G_P is not $\text{E}_6(q)$, $\text{P}\Omega^+(10, q)$, or $\text{P}\Omega^+(12, q)$, we conclude that $G_P = R.K.\mathcal{O}$, where R is the solvable radical of G_P , $\mathcal{O} \leq \text{Out}(K)$, and K is one of the following groups:

$$\text{PSL}_3(q) \times \text{PSL}_5(q), \text{PSL}_2(q) \times \text{PSL}_3(q) \times \text{PSL}_4(q), \text{PSL}_7(q), \text{PSL}_2(q) \times \text{PSL}_6(q).$$

By Lemma 3.2, the corresponding value of $t+1$ is equal to

$$q^5, \frac{q^5 - 1}{q - 1}, q^4, \frac{q^4 - 1}{q - 1}, 8 \text{ (with } q = 2), q^7, \frac{q^7 - 1}{q - 1}, q^6, \frac{q^6 - 1}{q - 1}.$$

Calculation shows that index $|T : T_P|$ is larger than $(q^{18} - 1)(q^{14} - 1)$, which is not possible since $|T : T_P|$ should be less than $(t+1)^3$.

(D3): $T = \text{E}_6(q)$: A parabolic subgroup $G_P = R.K.\mathcal{O}$, where R is the solvable radical of G_P , $\mathcal{O} \leq \text{Out}(K)$, and K is isomorphic to one of the following groups:

$$\text{P}\Omega_{10}^+(q), \text{PSL}_2(q) \times \text{PSL}_5(q), \text{PSL}_2(q) \times \text{PSL}_3(q) \times \text{PSL}_3(q), \text{PSL}_6(q).$$

By Lemma 3.2, first candidate is not possible, and the other three have values of $t+1$ as below:

$$q^5, \frac{q^5 - 1}{q - 1}, q^3, \frac{q^3 - 1}{q - 1}, 8 \text{ (with } q = 2), q^6, \frac{q^6 - 1}{q - 1}.$$

Calculation shows that index $|T : T_P|$ is larger than $(q^{12} - 1)(q^6 + q^3 + 1)(q^4 + 1)$, which is larger than $(t+1)^3$, not possible.

(D4): $T = F_4(q)$: By Lemma 3.2, the candidates for T_P are $R.\text{Sp}_6(q)$ with q even, $R.\text{Sp}_6(2)$ with $q = 2$, and $R.(\text{PSL}_2(q) \times \text{PSL}_3(q)).\mathcal{O}$, where R is the solvable radical of T_P and $\mathcal{O} \leq \text{Out}(\text{PSL}_2(q) \times \text{PSL}_3(q))$.

If the third case occurs, then $q = 2$ and $t + 1 = q^3, q^2 + q + 1$, or 8, and $|T : T_P| > (q^{12} - 1)(q^8 - 1)$, which is greater than $(t + 1)^3$, not possible. If we are in the second case, then the valency $t + 1 = 2^6, 2^5 - 2^2$ or $2^5 + 2^2$, and the index

$$(s + 1)(st + 1) = |T : T_P| = (2^{12} - 1)(2^4 + 1).$$

Suppose that $t + 1 = 2^6$. Then $s^2t + st + s + 1 = 2^{16} + 2^{12} - 2^4 - 1$. It implies that 2^6 divides $2^4 + 2 + s$. Since $s \leq t = 2^6 - 1$, we conclude that $2^6 = 2^4 + 2 + s$, namely, $s = 2^6 - 2^4 - 2$. Inserting this value of s into $(s + 1)(st + 1) = (2^{12} - 1)(2^4 + 1)$ leads to a contradiction. If $t + 1 = 2^5 - 2^2$ or $2^5 + 2^2$, then $|\mathcal{P}| = (2^{12} - 1)(2^4 + 1) > (2^5 + 2^2)^3 \geq (t + 1)^3$, which is a contradiction.

Finally, if we are in the first case, then $t + 1 = q^6$ and by [33] we have $T_P = (q^6 \times q^{1+8}) : \text{Sp}_6(q).(q - 1)$. This means that

$$|\mathcal{P}| = |T : T_P| = \frac{(q^{12} - 1)(q^8 - 1)}{(q^4 - 1)(q - 1)} = (s + 1)(s(q^6 - 1) + 1).$$

Furthermore, from the structure of T_P and $T_P^{\Gamma(P)}$, we know that q^9 divides $|T_\ell|$, since the q^{1+8} must be in the kernel of the local action. Moreover,

$$|\mathcal{L}| = q^6((q^6 - 1)s + 1)$$

is coprime to $(q^6 - 1)$, and since $|\mathcal{L}| = |T : T_\ell|$, we have also that $(q^2 - 1)^2(q^6 - 1)^2$ divides $|T_\ell|$. This implies that $|T| < |T_\ell|^3$, and so T_ℓ is a large maximal subgroup of T . Reasoning as above for the non-parabolic maximal subgroups of $F_4(q)$, we conclude that $q = 2$, which was ruled out above. This leaves only parabolic subgroups. Since $s \geq \sqrt{q^6 - 1}$ by Lemma 2.1 (iii), examining the possibilities for T_ℓ we see that this implies that $s + 1 = q^3, q^4$, or q^6 . However, none of these values of s gives a real solution to $(s + 1)((q^6 - 1)s + 1) = (q^{12} - 1)(q^4 + 1)/(q - 1)$, a final contradiction.

(D5): $T = {}^2E_6(q)$: By Lemma 3.2, the candidate for T_P are $R.(\text{SL}_3(q^2) \times \text{SL}_2(q))$ or $R.(\text{SL}_2(q^2) \times \text{SL}_3(q))$, refer to [18, p.101]. Then $t + 1 \leq q^6$, and $|\mathcal{P}| = |T : T_P| \geq (q^9 + 1)(q^5 + 1)(q^4 + 1)$, which is not possible by Lemma 2.3.

(D6): $T = {}^2F_4(q)$, where $q = 2^{2n+1}$: By [27], a maximal parabolic subgroup of T is isomorphic to $[q^{11}] : (\text{PSL}_2(q) \times C_{q-1})$ or $[q^{10}] : (\text{Sz}(q) \times C_{q-1})$. For the former case, the valency $t + 1 = |\Gamma(P)|$ equals q^2 , or $q + 1$, or q with $q = 5, 7$ or 11, or 6 with $q = 9$, and the number of points $|T : T_P| = (q^6 + 1)(q^4 - 1)(q^3 + 1)/(q - 1)$. For the second case, $t + 1 = |\mathcal{P}| = q^2 + 1$, and $|T : T_P| = (q^6 + 1)(q^2 - 1)(q^3 + 1)(q + 1)$. In each case, we have $|\mathcal{P}| = |T : T_P| > (t + 1)^3$, which is a contradiction.

(D7): $T = {}^3D_4(q)$: In this case, $T_P = q^{1+8} : \text{SL}_2(q^3).C_{q-1}$ or $q^{2+3+6} : \text{SL}_2(q).C_{q^3-1}$. If $T_P = q^{2+3+6} : \text{SL}_2(q).C_{q^3-1}$, then by the Classification of Finite 2-Transitive Groups, we have that $t + 1 \leq q^3$. However, in this case $|T : T_P| = (q^8 + q^4 + 1)(q^3 + 1) > (t + 1)^3$, a contradiction to Lemma 2.3(i). Hence we have $T_P = q^{1+8} : \text{SL}_2(q^3).C_{q-1}$. In this case, $t + 1 = q^6$ or $q^3 + 1$ (note that $t + 1 \neq q$ by Lemma 3.2), and so $t = q^6 - 1$ or q^3 . The cardinality $|\mathcal{P}| = (s + 1)(st + 1) = q^8 + q^4 + 1$. If $t = q^6 - 1$, then $s \geq q^3$, and thus

$$q^8 + q^4 + 1 = (s + 1)(st + 1) > q^3(q^3(q^6 - 1) + 1),$$

which is not possible. For $t = q^3$, we have

$$q^8 + q^4 + 1 = |\mathcal{P}| = (s + 1)(sq^3 + 1) = s^2q^3 + sq^3 + s + 1,$$

so $q^8 + q^4 = s^2q^3 + sq^3 + s$. It implies that s is divisible by q^3 , and hence $s = q^3 = t$. Therefore, $q^8 + q^4 + 1 = |\mathcal{P}| = (q^3 + 1)(q^6 + 1)$, which is a contradiction.

(D8): $T = G_2(q)$: In this case, $T_P = [q^5] : GL_2(q)$. This implies that $|\mathcal{P}| = |T : T_P| = (q^6 - 1)/(q - 1)$. By the Classification of Finite 2-Transitive Groups, we have that $t + 1 = q^2$ or $t + 1 \leq q + 1$. If $t + 1 \leq q + 1$, then $(t + 1)^3 < |\mathcal{P}|$, a contradiction to Lemma 2.3(i). Hence $t + 1 = q^2$. Now, since $T_P^{\Gamma(P)}$ is affine, we know that $T_P^{[1]} \leq T_\ell$ contains a group of order q^3 . Moreover, since

$$|T : T_\ell| = |\mathcal{L}| = q^2((q^2 - 1)s + 1)$$

is coprime to $q^2 - 1$, we have also that $(q^2 - 1)^2$ divides $|T_\ell|$. Hence $q^3(q^2 - 1)$ divides $|T_\ell|$. However, examining the list of subgroups of T (see, for instance, [33, Table 4.1]), none satisfies this property, a contradiction.

(D9): $T = Sz(q)$: In this case, $T_P = q^{1+1}.C_{q-1}$, $t + 1 = q$, and the index $|T : T_P| = q^2 + 1$. Then

$$q^2 + 1 = |T : T_P| = |\mathcal{P}| = (s + 1)(st + 1) = (s + 1)(s(q - 1) + 1).$$

It implies that $sq(s + 1) - s^2 = q^2$. Thus s divides $q^2 = 2^{2n}$, so $s = 2^m$ for some $m \leq 2n$. Hence $2^{m+n}(2^m + 1) = sq(s + 1) = s^2 + q^2 = 2^{2m} + 2^{2n}$, which is not possible.

(D10): $T = Ree(q)$: In this case, $T_P = q^{1+1+1} : C_{q-1}$. By the Classification of Finite 2-Transitive Groups, we have that $t + 1 \leq q$. This implies that

$$|\mathcal{P}| = |T : T_P| = q^3 + 1 > (t + 1)^3,$$

a contradiction to Lemma 2.3(i).

Therefore, T cannot be an exceptional group of Lie type. \square

PROOF OF THEOREM 1.1. Suppose that G acts transitively on the antiflags of a finite thick generalized quadrangle \mathcal{Q} . By Theorem 4.5, if \mathcal{Q} is not the unique generalized quadrangle of order $(3, 5)$ or its dual, then G is an almost simple group of Lie type acting primitively on both the points and lines of \mathcal{Q} . By Propositions 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.6, 6.1, 7.5, 7.6, and 8.1, we have that any finite thick generalized quadrangle with a collineation group that is an almost simple group of Lie type acting primitively on points, primitively on lines, and transitively on antiflags is a classical generalized quadrangle or the dual of a classical generalized quadrangle, as desired. \square

9. Concluding remarks

In this paper, our classification was made possible due mostly in part to Theorems 4.1 and 4.3 that reduce the problem to the case that G acts primitively on both points and lines of almost simple type. From there, we showed that the point-stabilizer is *large* and used the work of Alavi and Burness [1] to determine the possibilities for the almost simple group and its point-stabilizer. For the much weaker hypothesis of local 2-arc-transitivity, we can still give strong structural information. In a forthcoming paper [4], we show that if G acts locally-2-arc-transitively on the incidence graph Γ of a generalized quadrangle \mathcal{Q} , and if G acts quasiprimitively on both points and lines of \mathcal{Q} , then G is almost simple.

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